

# Maclean's

THE  
RISING CRISIS  
IN UNIVERSITIES

## SOUTH AFRICA'S RAGE

THE AFTERMATH OF A BLOODSTAINED  
ELECTION



President  
Frederik Willem de Klerk;  
Anglican Archbishop  
Desmond Mpilo Tutu



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# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 18, 1998 VOL. 100 NO. 38

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## COVER

### SOUTH AFRICA'S VIOLENT RAGE

In its weakest electoral performance in 31 years, South Africa's National Party lost parliamentary seats to the left and the right but retained power with a slim majority. To protect their exclusion from the polls, up to three million blacks staged the biggest strike in the country's history, leading to a violent police response that left as many as 29 people dead.



## SPECIAL REPORT

### UNIVERSITIES IN CRISIS

For many of Canada's university students, overcrowded classrooms, outdated equipment and deteriorating buildings are a fact of life. And hard-pressed university administrators are turning to professional fund-raising campaigns to narrow the gap between government grants and rising costs.



## FILMS

### BIG-SCREEN FRONTIERS

Roaring from Quebec Denis Arcand's satire *Jesus of Montreal* to Alberta Ann Wheeler's nostalgic *Bye Bye Baby*, a number of new Canadian movies display unusual ambition and maturity. Now on view at Toronto's Festival of Festivals, they tap unfamiliar forms of passion and pathos.



## A Last Chance For Change

**S**outh Africa's acting president, Frederik de Klerk, represents that country's last chance to bring about fundamental change without a civil war between the politically and socially excluded black majority and the ruling white minority. De Klerk's traditionally dominant National Party were re-elected in last week's general election in millions of blacks, who are not allowed to vote, staged a catastrophic strike and police took savage action against demonstrators. But the NP's majority was sharply reduced by significant gains achieved by the liberal Democratic Party and the right-wing Conservative Party. De Klerk says that he wants to eliminate apartheid within a five-year period. But he refuses to give blacks the one-person-one-vote system that they are demanding because of his fear that as soon as he would transform whites into an unequal, permanent opposition group.

The acting president faces a real danger of a parliamentary revolt, led by either the right or the left. The voices decide in any direction of the race issue. But he has no choice other than to take action. The alternative is guaranteed chaos and even greater international isolation. Blacks will have to be swayed at the expense of power, and they will have to be given the vote. But these may be costs for compromise on the way in which the voting system is constructed. One-person-one-vote is not the only, or even the fairest, polling system. Some form of proportional representation, along with a recognition of parliamentary constituencies, may reassure whites that they can continue to exercise enough power to protect their legitimate interests and satisfy the essential black demand for equal voting privileges. Be Kleek and all of South Africa have something to lose for not trying.

But first, as Senator Wayne Morse (who wrote this week's main cover story) commented, the president has to demonstrate that he can control the police, who so clearly showed the ugly face of white power on *Wet* day.

Kim Dyer

### Violence during the South African elective campaigns: blues to be avoided

— 10 —

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# BACK TO BACK HOMERS.



Thanks for not Drinking and Driving



## LETTERS

### 'LUDICROUS STATEMENT'

I was surprised that Maclean's would print, in its July 31 issue, such a foolish statement as that made by Christine Overall, a philosophy professor at Queen's University. "Even if it were decided that a fetus does have a right to life, it does not follow that it has the right to occupancy of a woman's uterus. I believe that no human has the right to use another person's body" ("The debate about life," Cover). Christine Overall is aware of how a fetus "gets into" a woman's uterus, or is she listening under the microscope because she somehow knows through her it would have been a fetus outside the womb. I fail to understand inside the uterus it becomes a squiggle? It is not long since I've read anything so ludicrous, and that from a philosophy professor.

John Leslie,  
Toronto

Of all the arguments I have heard in favor of abortion, I think Christine Overall's are the most stupid. Where, may I ask, is the fetus supposed to spend the first one month of life? There is no other purpose for having a uterus that I know of.

Ervin Mill,  
Cherrywood, B.C.

### FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

**B**rad is your story on foreign takeovers, I liked this first. "Canadians are still firmly in control of their economy" ("The trend toward foreign ownership," July 28). What's the article failing to do? It's an U.S. perspective on the economy. What about Hong Kong, Japanese and European influence? You would do well to compare our share of total foreign ownership to that of other countries. The reality is that control of our economy is often exercised from outside the country. Under the Free Trade Agreement, we are headed for total domination.

Peter McRae,  
Vancouver, B.C.

### AN INDIGESTIBLE MEAL

**O**ur very Allan Fotheringham, in his amazing column "A restored agenda for selling the country" (Aug. 14) complains of the "colonial wants to Canada of the nation's 'royals'" but overlooks the purpose of these apparently similar penumbrae. Surely Dr. Pohl, in his wisdom, has told us that the Queen herself pays a visit to North America, the point is always emphasized in her speeches that she is Queen of Canada. This is obviously intended to be not only a statement of fact but a broad hint to any foreign power with potential plans to swallow Canada that the meal

We've always turned first to the back page of Maclean's, wondering what Allan Fotheringham might be up to this week. Usually, he's writing, and with his column about the Duke and Duchess of York, he went too far. Andrew and Fergie are not politicians to be criticized at will. They were the guests of this country, invited here because Canadians were happy to have them. Further, as you all know, they are not prevented to answer back. Fotheringham's gratuitous slights were way out of line.

Ray and Bill Rossie,  
Brampton, Ont.

### MISTAKEN IDENTITY



Robert Cohen photo

Presumptive baby: avoider of the uterus?

would prove indisputable, since Britain and the Commonwealth would automatically become co-owners to the proposed merger. So, Dr. Ruth, it does seem that the monarchy is still a useful political force, and perhaps even the vestigial pincerships are a necessary propagandistic weapon.

Eric Sekula-St. Clare,  
Sackville, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Please include address and telephone number. Mail to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's, 120 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1A7. Letters are edited and may be condensed. Please include address and telephone number. Mail to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's, 120 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1A7.

Dan Schawak,  
Toronto

### PASSAGES

**2003:** George Shannon, 56, one of the most widely read authors of the 20th century and the creator of the bookie, pug-nosing, Pops detective, Inspector Majoro, after a lengthy illness, at his Lasalle, Montreal, home. The 80-year-old Shannon, who wrote more than 20 novels, including 41 mystery thrillers, May 26. He wrote his best-known book, "The Big Book," 47 bestsellers, with worldwide sales of more than 900 million, and found the time for more than a dozen movies. A self-taught philosopher, Shannon—who married Ottawa-born Dorothy O'neill in 1950—has reportedly written in 1985—described in his obituary as co-author of his 1981 best-selling autobiography, *Intimate Moments*.



Shannon is buried by a \$600,000 plaque from communications giant BellSouth West Ltd., which publishes numerous magazines, including Maclean's.

**2003:** Bruce William Abernathy Ogilvie, 85, acclaimed as one of Canada's best watercolours, after a stroke in hospital near his Toronto home. The works of Ogilvie, an official Canadian war artist in the Second World War, form part of the National Gallery of Canada and the Art Gallery of Ontario, and have been exhibited in major galleries around the world.

**2003:** Anne Elizabeth Bennett, 85, the widow of former B.C. Social Credit premier W. A. C. Bennett and the mother of former premier Bill Bennett, at her home in Kelowna, B.C.

# OPENING NOTES

Brian Peckford gets a new start, Jiri Hrdina puts the past behind him, and Princess Anne issues a challenge

## SPORTING CHALLENGES

Princess Anne is clearly not shrinking violet. On the heels of the announcement that she is formally separating from her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, several associates say that the princess royal might seek an executive post with the International Olympic Committee. Anne is a member of the British riding team at Montreal's 1976 Summer Games and she is currently the president of the British Olympic Association. And, according to some of colleagues, Anne would like to become the president of a large umbrella organization, the Association of Summer Olympic Federations. But that post is currently



Princess Anne ready for a contest

held by Prince Nohelito, an Italian who is one of the most powerful men in international sport. He is under fire as president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which would strip Ben Johnson of all his world records after the Canadian sprinter confessed that he had taken steroids—even though track officials failed to detect illegal drugs use when he set the marks. Many Canadian critics also questioned Nohelito's decision to allow delegates at an executive meeting in Berne to vote on Johnson's fate simply by applying their announcements. And earlier this year, Nohelito resigned as chairman of the Indian Track Federation—after disclosures that someone had tampered with the results of this year's long-jump event at a 1987 meet under his jurisdiction. Now, he may face another challenge in descended princess.

## Selling scandal on a shoestring

Although no game with the exception of matches of prominent Norwegian football clubs has broadcast its final two goals for less than two years in existence. To that end, the lowbrow publication *Front* launched an Ottawa edition last week. Each took on a week-long series of controversies in former deputy prime minister Bob Nolin's political career. Bob Nolin's *Front* co-founder David Bentley acknowledged that the initial run of 20,000 copies contained no sensational disclosures. Still, asked Bentley, "That will come, and we will keep growing out the issues and we will get the contacts." In the meantime, the newsmagazine *Front* is a publication for an esoteric—topping a million in readers—group that was formerly almost invisible. That is because Bentley had a need not to publish a permanent continuing saga when he sold the *Halifax Daily News* to media



magistrate Harry Stoll in 1983. But Bentley recently moved that condition, increasing the chances of survival for a shoestring operation with a traditional journalistic goal of facing the comfortable.

## A QUESTION OF FITNESS

Greece's parliament is investigating Andreas Papandreou's role in a huge embezzlement scandal—leading to charges in Athens that the former prime minister may try to avoid legal charges by pleading illness. But a friend of Papandreou—who taught economics at Toronto's York University from 1969 to 1974—cautions that his old colleague is healthy. Said his Canadian friend, who requested anonymity: "I was swimming with him in the Mediterranean a few days ago, and he told me he was feeling well. Good health can be a liability."

## SECOND CHANCE FOR A NEW CAREER

Brian Peckford's journalistic career got off to a rocky start this year when the St. John's Sunday Telegram dropped the former Newfoundland reporter after Peckford had written only 10 weekly columns. According to Toronto-based *Frontline*, Peckford, the retired journeyman's column lacked "the single issue government" that the newspaper had been looking for the last month. Peckford received a second chance at the fourth estate when one of his former employers offered

him a new forum in which to air his views. Frank Petter, who was *Frederick's* managing editor when he had hired him, offered him a regular contributor to the *Shoreline*, a weekly tabloid newspaper that is distributed free to 7,000 homes along Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. Petter told Maclean's that Peckford will write columns on such issues as local politics and the environment. In journalism, sticking to the basics is often the ticket approach.



The Flames in action tape and peasant leather

## On the road to Moscow

The Calgary Flames have an alternative to the approach of another National Hockey League senior last week, the Stanley Cup champions embarked on a grueling, 19-day tour of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The 16-member contingent, including 21 players, two team doctors and a dental truck, shot hockey staples at 17 pairs of stars, 224 sticks and 400 rolls of tape. At the same time, several players, including goaltender Rick Wamsley, tried to guard against contagious poxes by shortening a tour to Soviet Union to prevent such items as pins of peace, letters and rolls of toilet paper. Before spending a six-game schedule in various countries, including Moscow's Red Army squad, the Flames played twice in Prague. And there, Flames centre Jim Stoll prepared for a game against the Czech national team—a liquid that he once captured in a bottle of beer—was found to be the right weapon against Soviet goalie Sergei Makarov. That pairing—no country that was occupied by Soviet tanks in 1968—was strictly business, according to Holmes. He added: "We're professionals. Today has nothing to do with what happened 30 years ago." In the end, though, the Flames are distinguished from too many on the basis of team avatars.

## POACHERS PURSUE THE WALRUS

The last really walrus-like herd, and, in recognition of that traditionalism, U.S. and Canadian authorities restrict walrus hunting to natives. Now, many wildlife experts have identified new threats to the Arctic ecosystem. Every producer, according to Gisbertus Hendry, a spokesman for the Geneva-based World Wildlife Fund, represents from 100 to 1000 pelicans meeting in Lourdes next month are likely to vote to ban the trade in elephant ivory. And U.S. wildlife officials in Anchorage, Alaska, say that traders are already offering bushels of money for walrus tusks. Said Hendry: "Poachers rarely go away after a ban takes effect. They look for a new supply." In the clandestine ivory trade, the herds of the North are growing stronger.

## DEATH WATCH AT THE NEWS

Quebec publisher Jean-Pierre Pilote launched the *Montreal Sunday News* on March 18, 1984—and pledged that he was prepared to spend \$2 million during the first two to three years of its existence. Pilote, 51, is a graduate of the University of Montreal, a graduate of a newspaper's success. But the bright and brassy tabloid may not live to celebrate its second birthday. *Montreal*

## How to have a good visit

Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa will visit the United States this fall and he has said that he expects to ask for more aid to cash-strapped Poland. But in Washington, D.C., administration officials say that the federal budget deficit will prevent George Bush from exceeding the \$120-million budget package that he promised in Warsaw last July. Still, Wałęsa's 17-year-old son clearly profited from his visit to the United States. Declared Sławek Wałęsa, who spent the summer in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., learning English: "How beautiful the givern, and how good is the beer."

"Generals. You're sure they're right for my car?"

"Just try 'em!"

## ANOTHER VIEW



# A world-class exit from the fast lane

BY CHARLES GORDON

**C**anadians outside Toronto are shocked when its media begin discussing claims at the city's inner Cross-Don Valley Traffic. High prices. A shortage of affordable housing. Drugs. All that big-city stuff. Something was wrong with Toronto. Toronto suddenly deserved

The first reports of an outbreak began a few months ago. Now, all of a sudden, you can hardly open a newspaper without seeing another story about some more people leaving Toronto for other places. It is a worldwide trend.

Like so many things that happen to Toronto, it echoes something that is going on south of the border. In the past year, more than a quarter of a million people have moved out of California. The number leaving this year is almost 66,000 higher than that of two years ago. Battered by smog, traffic and crime, Californians are moving, many of them to the northwest—Washington and Oregon—but some to states as far away as Texas, Florida and Arkansas.

Where are Torontonians moving? To border and frontier places, if you'll pardon the expression. The people who are leaving Toronto don't like the fast lane anymore. They don't like the pace. They don't like the competitiveness. They are worried about their health. Years ago, they came to Toronto because they were at the top. Now, they are worried that the top is not where reaching. So they are going beyond the suburbs. They are going west. They are going to Peterborough and Kawartha and Ottawa Sound. They are going beyond Peterborough and Kawartha and Owen Sound—they are going to Halton and Victoria and Niagara.

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If this was发生在 Toronto's traffic, Mes, it has stopped in Redbox and Victoria and Niagara. The fast Torontonians have begun to move. Mes are expected, and the fear is that they will bring some of their erstwhile home's hard-driving Maybelle with them.

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Charles Gordon is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

and the world. They look, indigo, break into line, get ulcers and give them. They push their children, their schools and their bosses. They pass-go and pat-sell. They drive up the price of housing. Now, they and only they will be left in Toronto—they and the poor inhabitants who can't afford to move out. Rid of the slower-moving types who only clogged up the fast lane, the bankers and taglators will have the city to themselves.

And that, the terrible thought continues, means that the bankers and taglators, having voted to stay, will stay the country, to an even greater extent than they did it now. We'll know this. Toronto runs the country, even those of us who live in Ottawa, where people are paid fairly large sums to pretend they run the country. Toronto is the business centre, the media centre, Toronto sets the style for the rest of Canada. Think of the style it will set now.

Those who run from the top are leaving the top—no one else. They stay, as some insist, think it is now possible to get to the top without going through Toronto on the way. In a story entitled "Harmed Torontonians leaving urban badlands for lowkeyville," The Globe and Mail's police literary agent Peter Longworth is thinking he can do all right in Halifax, with computers and fax and maybe a couple of visits a year to Toronto keeping him in touch. That, of course, was the dream a few years ago when the term "electronic cottage" was at stay top. The computer and its communications software would free us from the office, free us to live and work wherever we pleased.

The drivers had a hard go of it stability. It was not that people were unable to work outside the office, it was that bosses didn't much care for the idea, once they had seen it in action. They liked their workers when they could use them. And the workers found the electronic cottage ill-equipped to allow them to share in meetings and play the kind of office politics that would enable them to escape into the fast lane. They put the electronic shutters on the electronic cottage and scurried back to the office.

Perhaps this new generation of ex-entrepreneurs will find what they are looking for. Many of them seem to be leaving even their electronic cottages with those big Toronto office buildings and the high cost of living in their wake in their offices. The opposite happiness. But they find it, they will leave again.

It is not pleasant to consider it, but fact it we must. There will be empty offices in Toronto. Somebody will have to fill them. As the world-class car gathers speed launching it can get over the A11. (They will be empty tables in cafe restaurants in Toronto. There will be empty boutiques, abandoned cellular phones. All of which can mean only one thing: it will be annexed, open Canada with the right attempts to make the supreme sacrifice and move to Toronto. To keep it from falling into the wrong hands. You see them you grade, slow-moving, over-the-top advertising. Canadians; you in the right-hand lane, going a steady 100 km/h your country needs you.

# QUEBEC SHOWDOWN

## MILITANT NURSES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS WITH A STRIKE

**T**wo short blasts from the car horns of passing motorists skinned the canopy sun roof of Montréal's stately Royal Victoria Hospital. It was a scene repeated at hospital sites throughout Quebec last week, as drivers responded to picket signs calling for a show of support for 40,000 uninsured nurses who were on an illegal strike on Sept. 5. Because Denise Schryer, 29, who worked and cheered every time another horn honked, the song display was welcome encouragement. Said Schryer, who has worked as a nurse for seven years: "I think people are more open to this." But the many protests—set for Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's unexpectedly brutal election campaign—their voices did not clearly convince.

Despite Schryer's confident assessment, the strikers, who make up most of the nursing force in the province, had taken a risky gamble in their showdown with the government. The province's financial-revenue tax, Bill 166, provides additional funding for health-care funds of as much as \$100 million for uninsureds, in addition to a sum of \$35,000 a day for union leaders and the further payment of \$10,000 a day per year as a result of continuing-care charges. Bourassa had done all in an attempt to keep the strike off the political radar.

Deceived by the premier? "If we were convinced,"

declared the protesters. "He will open the door to a dangerous procedure." Indeed, by the week's end, the Quebec government had charged several strike leaders with contempt of court and imposed heavy—although still stiff—penalties on other striking nurses. Declared Treasury Board president Daniel Johnson: "Anonymity is totally excluded."

Within hours of Johnson's announcement, union leaders abruptly cut \$25 million from earlier wage demands that would have totalled \$426 million over the next three years. And nurses' federation president Diane Lavoie: "We wanted to show that we are ready to negotiate." But government spokesmen rejected talks while the illegal strike continued, and nurses' leaders vowed to stay off the job until the government agreed to negotiate their contract demands. Caught in the middle of the dispute were patients in Quebec's already-overcrowded hospital system. By the end of last week, more than 5,500 hospital beds had been temporarily closed in approximately 60 strike-bound facilities, and all emergency surgery was canceled. Hundreds of patients were sent home.

The increasingly bitter strike brought to a head a long-standing dispute between the Quebec government and its nurses, whose last contract expired on Dec. 31, 1988. Nurses rejected a tentative settlement last July that would have raised their salaries by more than 10 per cent over 36 months—but that would have given them only four per cent immediately. In its place, they insisted last week that salaries must rise by an average of 10 per cent at once, with additional raises



Striking nurses' stiff penalties for an illegal walkout

throughout the life of the contract pegged to increases in the cost of living. The government demanded that the nurses' demands be relatively low pay compared with nurses' elsewhere in Canada. Salaries for nursing sisters are lower only at New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. And for a Quebec nurse with 12 years of experience, the top wage is \$16.25 an hour, compared with \$18.53 an hour earned by Ontario nurses after eight years. And after a new contract in British Columbia, signed after a 17-day walkout in June, nurses earn \$19.65 an hour after six years.

The Quebec nurses demanded the three-year-old essential-services bill in order to attract attention to their cause. Union leaders said that they did not want to lose the opportunity to press the concession during the campaign for the Sept. 25 provincial election. "There is a lack of political will and good will on the part of the government," said Lavoie. As the mood of defiance on the picket line heightened last week, she added, "There is no

time for them to change their minds."

The confrontation was the latest unexpected development to upset Bourassa's carefully planned election campaign. It followed an earlier dispute with residents of Bas-Saint-Laurent, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, over his government's decision to store 100 wastes at a Hydro-Québec site near the town. And by the end of last week, the Liberals' pre-election lead in opinion polls had dropped dramatically to as little as six per cent from 21 per cent at the beginning of the campaign, according to one survey published in *Le Journal de Montréal*. And now, Bourassa faces the prospect of thousands more Quebec civil servants going out on strike. Late last week, union leaders representing 60,000 hospital workers—including nurses, aides, kitchen staff and maintenance workers—warned 40 hospitals that their members will be on the picket lines next weekend during the week. Montréal members of the Committees of Natural Trade Unions and the Quebec Teachers' Federation—roughly



Bourassa; Lavoie: beds are closed, surgery canceled and patients sent home

question of who's lifting the strike and the government sits down at the bargaining table."

Still Bourassa stood firmly by his position that the strike would have to end before any negotiations begin. But his party, Johnson stood by his side—said under the terms of Bill 166 within hours of the first walkouts—authorizing hospital administrators to dock strikers one day's pay for each day they remained off the job. On Friday, the government sent further Justice Minister Guy Allard an amendment that Lavoie and two other nurses' federation executives had been forced to appear as a魁北克 court this week to face contempt charges. The charge carry a maximum sentence of \$5,000 for a day or up to jail. The two nurses' leaders were not charged with contempt. Many of them said that their protesters are already at a standstill and that they would prefer to find other jobs rather than go back to work under the government's terms. "It is our last resort," Schryer said on the picket line. "We are ready to stop out as long as



Lavoie: beds are closed, surgery canceled and patients sent home

600,000 workers in all—have also given their leaders strike mandates.

Still, the premier received support from an unexpected quarter last week. Pauline Marois, leader Jacques Parizeau, who earlier accused Bourassa's handling of the environment, endorsed the strike against the nurses' union. And Parizeau, who was booted by voters at a campaign stop in Sherbrooke, "One cannot sanctimoniously call for a strike in hospitals." And veterans' leader Louis Laberge, whose Quebec Federation of Labor has endorsed the *rg* in the election campaign, also had indirect encouragement for Bourassa. The strike, Laberge was warned, "could only help the premier" by allowing him to appear decisive in a dispute that would dominate politics. After the articulate pickets of the first half of the campaign, Bourassa appeared to need all the help he could get to get his re-election campaign back on track.

MICHAEL BORRE in Montréal

## National Notes

**INVESTIGATE DECLINES**  
Endorsements New Democratic Party MP Linda Nyström, 34, joined the list of high-profile party members who have decamped from the *rg* leadership. The feisty Nyström, 34, for 12 years, said that he wanted instead to concentrate on his role as party finance czar.

### CHILDREN CONTAMINATED

Trudeau showed that 16 children in St-Jean-Port-Joli, Que., suffered unacceptably high levels of lead. Dr. Claude Routhier, regional director for Environment Quebec, who argued that his department had been for two years that lead was coming from the nearby Sainte-Croix Mine, was hit with a \$1-million fine.

### THE VIEWS OF A TAX PLAM

Toronto-based investment banker Gordie Gandy, 46, predicted that Ontario's proposed savings-and-service goods and services tax could trigger higher interest, inflation and unemployment rates, endorse up the federal budget deficit by \$2 billion. But Finance Minister Michael Wilson challenged Gandy's forecasts. Said Wilson: "They're in the low end of the range in terms of the accuracy."

### POLE SALS SIGNS

Harve André, the 41-year-old cabinet minister responsible for Canada Post, says that it is "upset" to consider selling the Crown corporation now that it is making a profit. Last year, the post office earned a \$96-million profit, its first since becoming a Crown corporation in 1981.

### PRIME MINISTERS MATE

Newly elected Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, 58, paid a two-day official visit to Ottawa, during which he had a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. It was billed as a "private" meeting for the two leaders, who discussed \$17.5 billion in unmet shared trade.

### ATTENDING A PAY RAKE

Pressure mounted on Alberta to cut its 30-per-cent gas surcharge that they avoided themselves. Aug. 28: The case against Alberta's base annual royalty of \$37.505 from \$44.322. Saying that he had been swindled with telephone calls and letters from angry constituents. Alberta Leader Louise Decker—whose total tax is 20 per cent a year—said she and the *rg* would pay \$2 per cent to \$7.417. Decker has earlier sought for the surcharge and called for an independent review by a Court of Queen's Bench judge.

# Road show for reform

## A proposed UI overhaul plays to pars

On the sidewalk outside Toronto's plush Royal York Hotel, about 100 orderly demonstrators paraded against a backdrop of gleaming limousines and smugly attired tourists lolling with shopping bags. Representing church groups, social service organizations and labor unions, the protesters delivered speeches and handed out pamphlets calling on the federal government to abandon a planned overhaul of its \$23-billion unemployment insurance system. But few of the association's protesters who mentioned the bill's worst kept secret stopped to listen to the demonstrators. And aside the lobby, other critics of the proposed changes called a Canadian resource that policies in Ottawa are gradually ignoring these days. *See* Linda Trotter, president of the Metropolitan Toronto Chamber of commerce. "This gives us a real opportunity to tell them who are affected by this legislation," she said. "We should tell the law of the land, we will lead to 'more people using out-of-pocket banks, more people unable to keep their homes.'

Most of the other witnesses who appeared before the committee during the first of these weeks of cross-Canada public hearings expressed similar views. In Sudbury, Ont., Leo Grevard, the director of the 80,000-member provincial wing of the steelworkers' union, criticized the government for proposing to cut \$1.3 billion from unemployment benefits by tightening eligibility requirements and shortening the length of time in which claimants can receive cheques. *Deirdre Gossard* "We see this bill as a wholesale attack on the rights of workers."

Still, there were no indications that the government will change the legislation. And Conservative MP William Scrutton, one of nine Tories on the 15-member committee, on the opening day of hearings: "If we hear a good idea, we will make an amendment to the bill. But all we have heard so far is a bunch of rhetoric."

In Ottawa, government spokesman said that they were neither surprised nor worried by the opposition to the bill. "Cutting UI benefits is a bit like raising taxes," said a senior official in the employment department, who requested anonymity. "There is no great looking for a public consensus in terms of the changes because you are never going to get one. You simply go ahead and do it." He added that bureaucrats in the department have long wanted to overhaul the system and that they are grateful to Employment Minister Barbara McDougall for taking up their cause. "For 18 years, no minister was able to get this reform through cabinet and caucus. In short, Parliament. This time, the government is serious."

In fact, most experts say that the coming

system does need to be changed. In 1986, a federal commission on unemployment insurance headed by Montreal consultant Claude Forget advised Ottawa to expand job opportunities and reduce spending. In its report, Forget recommended a plan to save \$3 billion. During the same year, a provincial inquiry in Newfoundland concluded that the current system was a "harmful right." Written by sociologist Douglas Illes, the inquiry's report said that unemployment insurance had become an economic monopoly in rural Newfoundland and that many workers remained in their jobs only as long as it took to qualify for benefits.

Both Forget and Illes, however, have criticized the Tories' proposed reforms, although for different reasons. Forget claims that the changes are discriminatory because people in areas of low unemployment, such as Toronto, will have to work longer than Canadians elsewhere to qualify for benefits. Illes, mean-



Unemployed in Halifax: after 10 years, a serious challenge to the system

Sudbury, Kemptville and that the panel would consider a revision to a local labour law to ban eligibility periods for natives on the unemployment rolls on their reserves. Under the current proposals, natives who wish to collect benefits would have to work the same number of qualifying weeks as residents of the surrounding region, even though the native rolls on reserves are often significantly higher than in nearby communities. But a senior policy adviser to McDougall quickly dismissed the proposal. Speaking off the record, he told *Maclean's* that the measure would be "a discriminatory for natives to work."

**ROSE LAKER** in Ottawa with **BRIAN BERGMAN** in Toronto, **PAUL KAMM** in Sudbury and **ROBERT WANGENHEIM** in St. John's

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## CANADA

partners, paying for top prints of as much as \$90,000—nearly 600 times the prices offered by regulated buyers in Seneca, N.Y., 250 km northwest of the reserve. Dressed in a long-green overcoat and short under an off-white blanket and sporting a heavy gold bracelet, the former Washington D.C.-based union agent described the opposition of Mohawk traditionalists as "phoney Indian busts-and-heads business." Between puffs on a cigar, he conceded Michael Mitchell, the anti-gambling chief of the reserve's Committee had, to Peter Casin, Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung.

At Tug's, the annual tally is impossible to tally. Laughing, doctored the count daily to impress a room-size paper shoulder. But Longboat said that he has already remitted his \$300,000 "investment"—admittedly earned from smuggling American cigarrettes into Canada—three times over. For one thing, the casino's location on the reserve means that it is exempt from state income tax.

According to other sources, the largely profitable gambling business may have attracted the attention of organized crime. Indeed, what newspaper editor George said that he heard White publicly in 1984 that the Las Vegas investor had three times been refused a gambling license in Nevada.

But it is the Warriors whose armed presence has most alarmed opponents of the casino.



Self-styled Mohawk Warrior: "sovereignty"

The roughly 50 strong men openly acknowledge that they are involved in the cigarette-smuggling business. But they say that they act on the payroll of the casino owners. Warrior spokesman Louis Thompson, for one, insisted that the group defends the casino because of principle, not profit. Said Thompson: "We are defending the sovereignty of our people." But on the Canadian side of the reserve, resident Barbara Barnes offered a different view: "God damn it. The Warriors are scumdogs. They are not protecting our sovereignty, and they are not the kind of people who should be protecting us."

The reserve's unique geography is also part of the problem. The 26,000-acre reserve straddles the St. Lawrence River at the junction of New York state, Quebec and Ontario. The governments and various police forces of all three, as well as the Canadian and American governments, exercise some jurisdiction. As well, these Mohawks function as big influences on the reserves' separate elected councils, as well as a group of boundary chiefs. According to White, the dispute over gambling "is not about craps or blackjacks or bingo, it is about control of the reservation." As residents faced each other under the watchful gaze of the armed Mohawk Warriors, it was a clash of unshifting accuracy.

MARC CLARK is a freelance writer and  
KRISTIN O'FLAHERTY is in Montreal

## All 'round favourites



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# ANDEAN STRATEGY

## BUSH UNVEILS A CONTROVERSIAL \$9.3-BILLION PLAN TO FIGHT DRUGS BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

**I**t was a startling scene: the President of the United States holding aloft a bag of credit cocaine on national television. George Bush's Bush radio showed the plastic container, which he had and was seen in a park across the street from the White House, as he unveiled a \$9.3-billion antidrug strategy last week. Calling drugs "the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today," Bush promised "an assault on every front"—court arrests, more prisons, stiffer punishment for peddlers and users, more treatment centers for addicts, and the dispatch of U.S. troops, if requested, to

Bush showing seized cocaine: "the gravest domestic threat facing our nation."



help Latin American countries stamp out drugs at their source. But as sources and Bush himself spoke of their hemisphere's drug traffickers as enemies from their homebound country's drug traffickers, Latinas in the crowd, Colombian students added their voice, shouting during a demonstration in Bogotá: "Gangas jajame!" And Democratic congressional lawmakers, the President's domestic strategy in mind, were more than a shade of what the government is already doing—with little success.

In his first address to the nation from the Oval Office, Bush acknowledged that his plan contained no major innovations: "The basic weapons we are using are the tools we already have," he said. "What's been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them." His proposed shifting money to the next fiscal year from other federal programs is to spend \$3.7 billion for law enforcement, \$1.9 billion for the prison system, \$1.85 billion for the court system, \$1.4 billion for prevention and education and \$1.1 billion for treatment. Democratic Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, who chairs the Judiciary Committee, and that plan's "not tough enough, bold enough or responsive enough to meet the crisis at hand." And New York Congressman Charles Rangel, chairman

of the House Narcotics Committee, charged that the President's "prosecution with not enough tools" had resulted in a "stale and slow" approach.

Bush, clearly aware he was responding that Americans were getting "fed up" with "pernicious cartels," he urged his Democratic critics to "get behind the program" or face retribution at the next election. But congressional critics were even more critical when they learned that the cost of the program had been vastly understated. Although Bush's plan would cost \$2.6 billion more than was spent on combating drugs in the current fiscal year, the President claimed that next year's increase would only amount to \$844 million, because most of the added funds would not be spent until future years.

But Bush was speaking only of federal spending. What he did not mention in his address—but that drug policy director William Bennett did—was to add another \$1.5 billion to the budget after a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing later—was that state governments would have to cover up with as much as \$1.2 billion just to cover prison-building goals. "You're really asking to the states, 'Not only do you pay, do 98 percent of the job,'" said Biden. "The states are being asked to make a multi-billion-dollar commitment in one year, next year. The money isn't there."

Overall, roughly 70 percent of the Bush plan is devoted to upgrading law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The remaining 30 percent will be used for treatment and education. That ratio is much the same as in the previous drug law fought by presidents Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, which clearly failed.

One new element in Bush's so-called Andean Strategy, which would triple military and police aid to the cocaine-producing nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, is allocated \$300.2 million to the three countries—in addition to

the \$77 million already granted to Colombia—for the first year of what he hopes will be a five-year campaign in the Andean region, costing Washington about \$2.6 billion.

Previous President Alfonso García characterized the effort as "too little, too late." Officials in Colombia and Bolivia and that the Bush plan was "better rounded" than previous American efforts because it addressed U.S. congressional as well as cocaine production at its source. That they, in turn, claimed that the amount of aid allocated to the source countries was miser-

able, sufficient from sending one of those resources to a major sweep of the drug lord's territory to face trial in Atlanta. Relindo Martínez Benítez, a mid-level cartel member seized in the United States on charges of money laundering, was flown out of Colombia last week on a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (dea) plane. U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh then praised "the extraordinary courage and resolve of President Virgilio Barco" for confronting the cartels.

However, the exhibition precipitated an



Scene of bombing in Colombia by drug traffickers: assassination and threats

cycle compared to the vast profits generated by the drug trade—on an estimated \$2.5 billion to \$3.5 billion in Colombia alone and \$1.8 billion in Peru and Bolivia. "The much blood is being spilled here to get the short end of the stick," said José Carlos Prado, the editor of Bogotá's daily *Le Prensa*.

Medellín, the headquarters of Colombia's most powerful cocaine cartels, has suffered a rash of bombings, since drug traffickers declared "total war" on the government as a response to a crackdown that began last month. These have been terrorist explosives in Bogotá, the capital, as well, and the cartels' gunmen have launched a murderous campaign against the wives of Colombian army and police officers, killing two but weak. But their threat to assassinate 10 judges for every cartel member who is extradited to the United States did not

ant-American demonstrators at Bogotá's National University. Hooded students, with a U.S. flag, and thousands of military advisors and engineers sent by Bush to assist the Colombian crackdown. Observers noted that the Medellín cartel had instigated similar nationwide disturbances when drug lord Carlos Lehder was extradited to the United States in 1985. At week's end, Barco suffered another setback as his law when public protesters forced him to back off from imposing military rule on Cali and Medellín. The president had replaced the mayors of the two cities with military officers, but rescinded the order when legislators—some of them alleged by Colombian officials to be in the pay of the cartels—charged that the action was unconstitutional and undemocratic.

The final test of Barco's resolve will arise

## World Notes

### POLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki said that he had completed a four-party coalition government in which Solidarnosc will take the leading role. Parliament, after some initial debate, voted yesterday to accept the cabinet—which will be formally inaugurated this week—consisting of 13 Solidarnosc ministers, four Communists, four members of the United Peasant's Party and three from the Democratic party. Mazowiecki was expected to go to the prestigious Congress ministry post in an independent.

### EVACUATION FROM BIRYU

Washington ordered its 26 diplomatic personnel from the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin following a demonstration by Left派派, Christians, moderate members of the Socialist party and Greens—dubbed by the press "the Alliance of the Left." The general mood was the American's of aiding with the Syrians, whose troops, along with their Muslim allies, are fighting the Christians for control of Lebanon.

### FLIGHT TO FREEDOM

A Chinese air force pilot who flew a MiG-29 jet to Taiwan and then he defected because of his contempt for the Communist government after the crushing of pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square last June.

### CRASH IN THE AMAZON

Two days after a Boeing 737 crash-landed in Brazil's Amazon jungle, a passenger walked to a nearby ranch and radioed that 42 of the 54 people onboard had survived.

### A NICARAGUAN CANDIDATE

Violeta de Chamorro, 59, the independent publisher of Nicaragua's chief opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, was selected as the presidential candidate for the 14-party National Opposition. De Chamorro is elected on February 5. If the vote is again split, she says that they will request the constitution to permit the left Sandinista government, in 1979, create a civilian police force and build an independent economy.

### HOPE FOR REFUGEES

West German officials said that they reported about 6,000 East German refugees in makeshift camps in Hungary to leave soon for the West, although Hungarian officials said that they would delay their flight until the two Germanys reach agreement about the eastern Hungary—which began pulling down its Iron Curtain fence in May—has received a flood of East German refugees who want to move to West Germany.

where—and it—the security forces apprehended one of the well-liked Extortionists, the 12 brigades of Medellin and Cali cartels. The Colombian government is offering \$205,000 rewards for information leading to the capture of Medellin chief Pablo Escobar and José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gómez.



**Morales extorted**

But the other top leaders are not on the list. The chief of Colombia's national police, Mie. Gen. Miguel Antonio Gómez Pañella, denied reports that he had fled the country. "I know that they are on Colombian territory," he said. "There is progress in transparency in the search for them." Gómez Pañella predicted that the violence would subside as he and his team tried to neutralize the traffickers. But he added that the crackdown had achieved one notable result: "There are no exports of cocaine at the moment."

US law enforcement officials maintained that the flow of drugs from Colombia had not yet to a trickle. Coast Guard Rear Admiral Michael J. O'Callaghan said that the sea interdiction had virtually stopped in Florida and that the southwest region, along the Mexico border, was experiencing a similar stand still. However, some 364 officers and that

cocaine prices were following no discernable pattern—indicating that the cartels still had glutted with the drug while elsewhere supplies may be drying up. Last week, in Miami, cocaine increased in price from \$172,000 per kilo down to \$17,000 in New York City; the price was still stable at \$20,000 per kilo.

In Canada, police officials said that they could see no decrease in the amount of cocaine reaching the streets, while it sells for \$80 to \$120 a gram. And Robert Pidgeon, head of the RCMP's strategic intelligence branch in Ottawa, predicted as a prognosis: "Because of the crackdown, we're going to see more and more cocaine entering Canada [because] for the United States," he said. "And once it's in Canada, if they can sell it here, that means one less border to cross. The availability in Canada will likely increase." Pidgeon added that police forces across the country continue to make significant cocaine seizures over the past three weeks, but Sgt. Pauline of Metro Toronto's 14th Division drug squad said that it is "a holding action," adding that "we are starting to lose ground."

Canada has an estimated 360,000 cocaine consumers, while American cocaine use over the past three weeks, but Sgt. Pauline of Metro Toronto's 14th Division drug squad said that it is "a holding action," adding that "we are starting to lose ground."

Canada has an estimated 360,000 cocaine

users, compared with eight million in the United States. And its National Drug Strategy, which was adopted in May, 1987, is the most aggressive of the American approach. Of \$216 million allocated for the fiscal year, 85 per cent was dedicated to education, prevention and treatment. Only about 18 per cent, \$38 million, went to the RCMP and Canada Customs for more personnel and equipment. "What we're trying to do in Canada is much more balanced," said David Archibald, chairman of the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. He added, "Many programs have been involved in education and health prevention"; even before the National Drug Strategy was implemented. "Young people by and large seem to be turning toward healthy lifestyles," said Archibald, including less drug abuse.

Surveys of Canadian adolescents indicate an overall decline in illegal drug use—32 per cent in 1987 from 38 per cent in 1979. But in an Ontario study, cocaine abuse did not follow that trend, rising to 6.1 per cent in 1987 from 3.3 per cent of the total population in 1984. Those figures lead some police officers to suppose that users that are caught are not subject to further enforcement. Goffman suggested that one of the faults in the National Drug Strategy led to its failure to local police forces. And he called the \$38 million spent on Customs and the other "a drop in the bucket when you put it on a national scale." He also complained that effective law enforcement is not being followed up with strong sentences for those convicted of drug trafficking. Many of those who are jailed get out on parole after serving only a third of their time. "The sentence at court level is not," said Goffman. "They're not going to stop selling drugs for 30- or 60-day terms."

However, the American approach, which stresses law enforcement, has also failed to eliminate the drug problem. Since 1986, US resources devoted to the war on drugs have more than tripled, drug convictions have increased by 141 per cent, and the sentences handed to offenders have increased by an average of 11 months. But drug use is still surging. The American Civil Liberties Union recently reported that "with a current prison population of 660,000, the United States incarcerates more people per capita than any other industrialized country, with the exception of South Africa and the Soviet Union, and corrections for drug law violators are now the single largest and fastest growing category in the federal prison population."

Both strategy is designed to put yet more users and traffickers in jail. But in Canada, Health Minister Pierre Pettigrew said that prevention programs were "more appropriate," adding that the police will have to work with the tasks that they already have. Both strategies will now be tested in what promises to be a long and deadly war.

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Stanza GXE wheel as shown available November 1989

# SOUTH AFRICA'S VIOLENT RAGE

AS WHITES WENT  
TO THE POLLS,  
BLACKS STEPPED  
UP THEIR DEFIECE  
CAMPAIGN

*Under a dark winter sky, the red glow of burning shacks behind barricades was reflected off the evening clouds hovering over the Colored Township of Malmesbury, on the outskirts of Cape Town. Flashed by an armored car, police in riot gear moved steadily down the street, firing tear gas bombs and tear gas launchers as they went, driving off demonstrators and bystanders alike. The town of Malmesbury was caught with sheets of darkness and the sounds of the wounded. It was election day in South Africa.*

**E**xactly how many people died on polling day last week is still a matter of dispute, but the toll hangs cast a long shadow over the election victory of acting president Frederik de Klerk (page 36). He could dismiss the setbacks that his long-dormant National Party (NP) had taken at the hands of both

the left and the right because he still enjoyed an overall parliamentary majority. But the sincerity of de Klerk's call for "an extremely new South Africa" had been cast in doubt by the behavior of his police, as they can with whips, batons and shields through the segregated Black and Colored townships of the Cape. That may now lead to growing international condemnation and a tightening of the sanctions that are already biting hard on the South African economy.

Still, de Klerk seemed determined to squeeze maximum blood from police beatings and put the last possible glow on the election results. Although the NP had registered an excellent electoral performance in 31 years, he claimed that he was "satisfied" with the outcome. And he said that the result—which left the NP in power with a slender majority and boosted the standing of the liberal Democratic Party (DP)—showed that 70 per cent of the white voters favored reforms that would give political rights to the 36 million-strong Black majority. For their part, the dismasted Black had cast their own lots of ballot—a massive protest against the system. In the biggest strike in South African history, as many as three million blacks—more than the white, Colored and Indian voters combined—stayed at home on polling day.

**Ironclad:** When the final votes were tallied last week—leaving one seat contested to his name—de Klerk's cautiously informed Nationalists held 93 of the all-white House of Assembly's 166 elected seats, 30 fewer than in the last parliament. The extreme right Conservative Party (CP), which wants a return to old-style apartheid, had 29 seats—17 more than before. And the NP, which seeks fairer and more sweeping reforms than the NP does, had 33 seats, an increase of 13. Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town who is the

strategist of the movement's most visible spokesman, dismissed those results as irrelevant. He added, "The white people will play their own games in their own white parliament."

In Johannesburg, the Zulu capital, the exiled African National Congress (ANC) ended a statement calling the elections "unfreedom" and "a farce." But the powerful Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said that the vote was "peripherally important." Added Buthelezi, who commands the loyalty of a majority of South Africa's estimated 10 million Zulus: "I see the election as heralding an entirely new and very distinctive political era."

Whatever impact the new balance of forces in parliament may have on the path of change to South Africa, it was clear that the way in which police handled demonstrations before and during election day will damage the country's image abroad. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed shock at the number of deaths allegedly caused by police action. And he ordered Ottawa's ambassador, in Pretoria, Robert Marlowe, to lodge a strong protest and demand the excuse of "maximum restraint" in dealing with any further unrest.

The anti-apartheid Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) alleged that 23 people were killed by police in seven black and Colored townships



De Klerk (center), wife, Marlene, and Sander: modest performance in 31 years



Student demonstrators in Johannesburg being tear-gassed on election day, shocking accounts of police brutality

on polling day, striking the election 361 Cape Town lawyer Bass Moosa, a prominent anti-apartheid figure with an impressive network of informants in the township, later put the death toll at 39. For their part, the police said that 15 people were killed—10 of them as the result of factional violence among blacks, not of police action.

**Brutality:** But police Lieut. Gregory Ryndson alleged that an anti-riot squad had behaved "like wild dogs" in a Colored suburb of Cape Town (page 35). Tutu declared that "many people claim we are non-violent" at a hearing that the police provoke needless violence. However, he added, Ryndson's testimony confirmed that that was not true. Tutu challenged de Klerk to condemn his team's behavior. Buthelezi agreed. And he was joined by the police leaders that he had seen in the township. Both clerics urged their followers to march firmly on parliament that week to protest the police killings. Declared Buthelezi: "De Klerk sits now in a pool of blood. People who begin a new term of office with a massacre have no right to be in government."

Independent accounts tended to endorse a lower death toll than the police admitted—



**Tutu (left) leading protest rally in Cape Town: 'irrelevant' elections**

## 'WE ARE LOOKING AT A WHOLE NEW POLITICAL BALL GAME FROM NOW ON'

boards and mattresses, the journalists said, and after the second car smashed through one home, the five police officers got out. Then, advancing to the next barricade, they slowly raised their weapons and opened fire, straight ahead and down across streets. Officers at the Cape Town city marina said the pair day that they had received 18 bullet holes, and the Groote Schuur Hospital reported that 40 people were admitted with bullet-wound wounds. The hospital reported treating 30 shotgun-wound victims.

**Deaths** Among the police day fatalities were a 63-year-old woman and two children, aged six and 14, who died in a attack on their home in Khayelitsha. Tutu said that their killers were policemen, but a police statement blamed the deaths—and those of four other people—on "20 masked men" who attacked with guns and then set fire to the house. According to Tutu, a woman, 43, died of a heart attack in another incident in which police fired into her house through a window. In further modest, Tutu claimed, a woman was decapitated and her body riddled with shotgun pellets.



**De Beer: claiming a victory for the liberal Democratic Party**

in the history of South Africa.<sup>6</sup>

Meanwhile, a majority of the country's three million Coloureds and about one million citizens of Indian descent staged a different kind of protest. Under a census enacted in 1964 by then President Pienaar, each community has its own separate—and largely powerless—parliamentary chamber. But fully 80 per cent of eligible Coloured and Indian voters stayed away from the polls. And in one constituency after Cape Town, Mitchell's Plain, 88 per cent abstained. Political activists in the Coloured townships of the Cape and the Indian townships of Natal controversially accuse these who run for election of apportioned.

**Apportioned** But Rev. Alwyn Hendrikse, leader of the Liberal Party, which was 80 of the 80 directly elected seats in the Coloured House of Representatives, claimed that

representatives, claiming that the Coloureds were being denied powers even in a strong position to force the repeal of apartheid, spurious laws, Hendrikse and that, as member for co-operating with the NP's legislative program, he would demand the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, which allows conservative town councils to be non-white-only parks, swimming pools and leader, the Group Areas Act, which specifies where members of different races may live, and the Race Classification Act, which determines whether certain are officially white, Coloured or Indian. The situation in the 45-member Indian House of Deputies was less clear-cut. The election left no single party in control, and analysts

hastened Berndtse said one correspondent. "It's madness out here. It's pitch-dark freezing cold, the roads are like Macbeth, and the hotels are stone and pretzel-boneless—everything that moves. And the cops are running around the place trying to keep the lid on by holding out an anyone who looks like he's recently arrived."

**Stalemate** But it was the massive polling day strike that best demonstrated the strength of the nonwhite protest. According to an IOM estimate, three million people are staying at home and no community or industry in the country was unaffected. The independent Labour Manufacturing Group gave a slightly lower estimate than the white voter turnout, which was 60 per cent, and—de Klerk implied that the NP was now closer in spirit to the liberal Democrats than to the Conservatives.

Still, as IOM predicted that he would

be prompted by either side of the House in the execution of his five-year plan to give representation—but not the power to dominate—as the black majority. He added, "We are looking forward to the next five years to take one step forward and bring it on fruition without looking over either shoulder, left or right."

**Change** But leaders of the NP, satisfied by the surge in their fortunes, concluded that the old days of absolute NP domination of parliament were over. Danie Marais, a former South African ambassador to London who is one of the Democrats' three controllers and the newly elected MP for a Durban constituency, said: "We are looking at a whole new political field game from now on."

Given Bob Geldof's controversial ambassador to Canada from 1985 to 1987, last has had a parliamentary career as a Nationalist candidate. He defeated DP colleague Wynand Malan for the key Randburg constituency, taking 1,714 votes. During the rough-and-tumble campaign, Malan accused Geldof of trying to smear the DP by circulating a fraudulent

## A POLICEMAN SPEAKS OUT

After watching the harsh actions of riot police against what he termed "peaceful" protesters and "looters" (protests during an anti-apartheid demonstration last week, South Africa police Lance Gregory Rockman decided to never say again. With that, he raised his 12-year career in law enforcement—and perhaps reluctantly—attempts to white extremism. But, said Rockman, 30, who is based in Colored under South Africa's new law, "Some time, somehow, there must be a stop to things."

The events that spot had took place at the Colored (mixed race) township of Mitchells Plain near Cape Town, where he is crime prevention officer with the local police detachment. As a high school student, Rockman was a law-abiding, the decent part in what Rockman described as a "peaceful and horrendous" protest

area policeman associating the Democrats with the extended NP. The death of the NP's co-leader, Botha Boes, was also blamed by a considerable margin over his Nationalist rival. Overall, the NP performed strongly among affluent urban Afrikaners—white South Africans of Dutch descent—and gained the support of

that the result had confirmed pre-election speculation that the NP had "had a natural swing."<sup>7</sup> added the diplomat. "I personally think the NP has peaked and do not expect it to grow any more. On the other hand, the Democrats did very well, and I believe, as they claim, that they are the party of the future."

The election results clearly showed that the vast majority of white voters now want some kind of political reform. But it also seemed likely that those who voted so do not want reform to interfere with white economic and social privilege or to lead to political domination by the black majority. De Klerk has not detailed any plan to respond to those conflicting pressures. At the same time, there appears to be little likelihood of early negotiations with the ANC on the pace and scope of reform. The ANC traditionally has demanded a comprehensive reform, which the NP firmly rejects because that option would undermine black domination for white democracy. Also, the ANC's conditions for talks include the end of the three-year-old state of emergency, the legalisation of banned political groups and the release of jailed or confined leaders, including ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

**Reform** As he planned his next steps, de Klerk was faced with the threat of a new wave of international economic sanctions. Said a senior Western diplomat: "With a Conservative majority just weeks away and billions of dollars in foreign debts to be rolled over, de Klerk must pull some political rabbits out of the hat and quickly."

**JOHN REIDMAN** with CNSA ARAMAKIS in Cape Town

against the socialist opposition held on Sept. 6. By 6 p.m., 30 minutes into "dawn" and dispense. But a riot and earned just as the goods were dispensed, and, as the "disorder" was like wild dogs," shouting white men.

After breaking up the student protest, Rockman sought the riot just outside a nearby home where its members launched repeated forays, without warning, into "the normal, normal crowds," including, unfortunately, added Rockman. "They were not killing people. They couldn't care if they were innocent bystanders or not. I seemed to see that they were enjoying themselves, taunting the people. You could just see the killer intent in their eyes."

One of the injured was an eight-month-pregnant woman. Another woman, who was walking for a bus, was whipped by four police at once, Rockman claimed. "She was going up and down to escape their blows. Then she ran, and they chased her. One of them over her and then got up again and chased

her, hitting her. There are so many men who collapse from the beating. They didn't help him. They didn't care. I had to radio for medical assistance."

In an attempt to prevent further police violence, and Rockman, he called into the sharp and frightened crowd to persuade them to disperse. But a couple who witnessed the end of the riot and, ordered him to "get out of that f---ing crowd or otherwise I will kill you up." The following day, Rockman was summoned before the regional police commission in Cape Town, who, he said, "showed me for 20 minutes" when he formally complained that the reason for the riots in Mitchells Plain was "the unpredictable change of the race mix." The commission said that his allegations would be investigated. "But will they be?" said Rockman. "That is the question." Clearly realising that he had put his career in jeopardy, he asked, "Do not consider about that. This is the turning point in my life."



**Conservative leader Andre Trosman: white fears**

# A CHANGE OF STYLE

## A NEW PRESIDENT TRIES TO PLEASE

**W**hen reporters flew from Johannesburg to Cape Town, last month, on a diplomatic mission with Frederik de Klerk, South Africa's acting president, surprised many of them when he suddenly appeared in these seats of the charter aircraft, debonair and smiling, and began shaking their hands. Indeed, he looked the terrible figure of Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, also appearing in the general. During the 13-year rule of de Klerk's predecessor, P.W. Botha, who was generally known as "the Crocodile" of South Africa, had become accustomed to a dictatorial style, and when de Klerk and his team came to power, "He's so...glossy, don't stand up," another journalist said mirthfully. "If that was P.W. Botha, and you didn't stand up, he would have sent someone to smash your kneecaps." Most white South Africans expressed relief at the dramatic change in style that de Klerk seemed determined to introduce when he formally assumes the presidency this week.

**Careless:** An articulate politician who has already proven his mettle in a political honeymoon, Aug. 26, he held a historic meeting with Zulu King, King Goodwill Zwelithini, who heads South Africa's main guerrilla group, the African National Congress—de Klerk has pledged to end his country's internal conflict and international isolation. But critics claim that de Klerk, at the helm of the ruling National Party (NP), is too cautious and lacks decisiveness. Said Zach de Beer, a spokesman of the liberal opposition Democratic party: "He seemed to always try to please everybody and to avoid commitment to any irreversible action." He has spent his entire life within the cocoon of the National Party during a period when apartheid watchful, its vote-percentage, its only real policy."

Action under who suffers from debilitating migraine headaches, the 53-year-old de Klerk has a reputation as a shrewd and pragmatic politician. He studied law at the ultraconservative Potchefstroom University in Transvaal

province before practising law for 16 years in the Afrikaans mining town of Bloemfontein, which became his parliamentary constituency in 1972. He is part of a political dynasty. His father, Jan de Klerk, was a cabinet minister between 1954 and 1968 and later president of the Senate. His uncle by marriage, Johannes Steynbos, was prime minister from 1964 to

of the 70. And he was appointed acting president last month when Botha angrily resigned the presidency to protest de Klerk's plans for the Zulu king visit.

Until his rise to the party leadership, de Klerk belonged to the conservative wing of the NP and he was one of the architects and exponents of the country's segregationist system.

But now he appears to be committed to ending apartheid. The most convincing indication of de Klerk's political credo, however, is a statement that he made to the party's Transvaal Provincial Congress in 1987: "A balance has to be struck between political emancipation of non-white and non-separatist blacks [those who do not live in the nominally self-governing bantustans] and the effective protection of existing rights and freedoms of our own people," de Klerk said. He added that black advancement "could not be attained by dismantling white South Africans and depriving them of their vested rights and freedom."

**Reliable:** However, de Klerk has never offered any specific program of action to bring about a political balance between whites and blacks. And many blacks say that despite his rhetoric, de Klerk is still wedded to the notion of a racially segregated South Africa. In fact, many political observers in South Africa confess fear that de Klerk will, like his predecessor during the past four decades, be unable to run himself above-party politics and the racial prejudices of his own Afrikaner people. Deafened Samoele Terwilleger, one of South Africa's best-known academics and political commentators: "Mr. de Klerk's obsession with a middle position in the ideological spectrum makes him very vulnerable to pressures from both the left and right." In the past few weeks, he has shown that his leadership style differs markedly from that of the "Big Crocodile." But de Klerk has yet to prove that he is capable of introducing substantive change.

ANDREW BILSKI with PETER HOMMELMUTH in Cape Town



De Klerk voting on election day: from a family of politicians

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Cape Town hospital workers protesting: a movement with an structure

Murphy Morobe and Jay Naidoo declared: "It is an international effort to the dignity of millions of oppressed in our country that the de Klerk regime should risk for another five years to lead us deeper into the crisis."

Even though the now loosely organised, independent observers estimate that as many as 18 million South Africans support the movement, the MDM now intends to hold a huge "Conference for a Democratic Future" on Oct. 7. Anti-apartheid groups of all races and political affiliations have been invited to help develop a joint strategy for ending institutionalised discrimination.

**Targets.** The new openly anti-apartheid South African民主派系组织, which began the election when a coalition decided that the country's hospitals would no longer be racially segregated. On Aug. 3, the movement sent 216 black and Indian patients to seven white-only hospitals for treatment, while thousands demonstrated outside the hospitals. The MDM then moved on to other targets, such as sign-up beaches, and the defiance campaign quickly earned the support of several prominent opponents of apartheid, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, leader of the South African Anglican Church, and Rev. Alan Boesak, head of the Geneva-based World Alliance of Reformed Churches. And last week, Cape Town's new white mayor, Goolam Oberoi, said that he would be the two there to call for disengagement on pollution this week to protest polluting day visitors by police.

The strategies, strategies and leaders of the anti-apartheid organisations have deliberately kept a low profile in order to frustrate the South African police and security forces, most was created by the executive branch of the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (Csoatu), which claims to represent one million workers, most of them black, and the United Democratic Front (UDF), an umbrella organisation representing about 600 anti-apartheid groups. Organisations affiliated with the movement include the Cape Democratic, the Five Freedoms Front and the Black Sash, groups comprising whites against apartheid, the End Conscription Campaign, a group of young white activists opposed to compulsory military service, and the South African Council of Churches.

According to Morobe, parliamentary secretary for the MDM, although South African police used dogs,

# A CRY FROM THE MASSES

## THE FOES OF APARTHEID UNITE

whips, rubber bullets, tear gas and armoured trucks to disperse demonstrations and control crowds before election day, they failed to stop the movement's defiance campaign. What has set the largely black movement apart from other organisations dedicated to fighting apartheid is its lack of identifiable leaders, structure or agenda. MDM spokespersons have said that one of the movement's strengths is its internal nature, making it impossible for the authorities to control or outlaw it. And they promised to continue their defiance campaign against acting president Frederik de Klerk's newly elected government, which has undertaken a five-year plan to give decently薪金的改善 to the black majority.

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### Morobe: peaceful masses



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## COVER

the idea of creating the movement emerged independently. Frederik de Klerk during the 1994 and since, February 1994, and imposed severe restrictions on their political activities. Morobe said that the movement decided on a course of action by consensus. As a result, South African leaders have had a hard time monitoring its activities or acting against it. "You cannot have a concept," said Morobe. "The UDF's acting general secretary, Mohamad Ali Moosa, said, "In a situation of extreme repression, the most effective strategy is to create a broad-based movement that strengthens the forces opposing the regime and maintains the solution."

**Warlike.** Rather than involving organisations as its allies, South Africa's anti-apartheid Movement tried to keep its profile as low as possible, leading up to the elections. Law and Order Minister Adriano Vilek, as well as Defence Minister Magnus Malan, reportedly described the movement as the internal wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC), an organisation that has waged guerrilla warfare against Pretoria from outside the country for nearly 30 years. The ministers also charged that the MDM was part of the South African Congress Party Alliance. Finally, Vilek and the police insisted that the movement was nothing more than a small group of radicals engaged in a violent campaign to disrupt the election.

**Butler:** But most of the evidence indicates that the movement is indeed a loosely-based, popular movement. Stephen Gaetz, an expert in entrepreneurship and political organisations and wife of Democratic Party MP Peter Gaetz, said, "We estimate the sense to have a claim on the loyalty of about 10 million people." She said that the movement is definitely affiliated with the movement but is not running it. Gaetz added that the state has also succeeded in bringing together groups that had previously waged separate battles against apartheid. The National Congress of Trade Unions is a pro-black organisation that includes, while the ANC, UDF and Csoatu are also pro-black political formations. said Gaetz. "The growing ground swell is a determination to force the government to the negotiating table. by

presenting a united front of opposition."

So for de Klerk's National Party has not moved beyond its narrow plan to negotiate over a five-year period some role in the country's political system for the black majority. In the meantime, the government has

isolated from the University of Stellenbosch to the trustee of the trust. Twelve trucks loaded with police arrived and, without warning, used tear gas and tear gas to break up the peaceable demonstration.

In the weeks leading up to the election, ANC



Johannesburg protest against segregated hospitals: 10 million people support the movement

continued its attempts to control and defend black districts. Police and security forces arrested and briefly detained hundreds of anti-apartheid activists, including Archbishop Tutu, for participating in pre-election protests organised by the state. As part of a nationwide protest the day before the election, an estimated 500 white students and black workers in Stellenbosch, 40 km east of Cape Town, marched about one

called for a peaceful campaign of civil disobedience. During a church service one day before the vote, Rev. Bantu Biko told 500 churchgoers at a township near Cape Town, "Do not compromise this struggle we are in. It was you to make us stop. Most blacks have been forced to support ANC, as many as 25, all of them black or Coloured, died in election night during police attempts to break up demonstrations in the black townships around Cape Town."

South African police may have been trying to maintain order, but they were not successful, but many observers say that the white minority has no alternative to negotiating a power-sharing arrangement with the black majority. And the state may play a key role in these talks. "There can be no doubt any longer that negotiations are the order of the day," said Gaetz. "The state is certainly going to play an increasingly significant role." In fact, with ANC leaders working to intensify their peaceful defiance campaign, it appears possible that negotiations—not bullets and tear gas—will determine the future of South Africa.

DANCY JENKIN with CHRISSIE O'BRIEN in Cape Town





Canadian UN non-members in Namibia: choices of intervention against South Africa

# A TEST OF WILL

*PEACE MAY YET ELUDE NAMIBIA*

I may provide Frederik de Klerk with his first major test as South Africa's new reform-minded leader. Last week, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) which has been fighting a 10-year bush war against South African troops occupying Namibia—announced that he would return from exile that week. De Klerk has invited Nujoma to attend the head of state's first election as November. The elections are part of a U.S.-sponsored peace plan under which Pretoria agreed to grant Namibia its independence—but the Conservative Party—which won an unprecedented 39 seats in South African elections last week—opposes Namibian independence. And de Klerk, whose National Party (NP) was a close ally of the conservatives, is likely to be instrumental in the NP's "strategic" strengthened position in parliament. Clearly the likelihood that Namibia will elect a socialist (SWAPO) government will

in 1914. And for almost seven decades, the zone had refused to relinquish the vast, remote, arid territory—populated by 1.4 million blacks and 300,000 whites—despite mounting international pressure. But South Africa's Nationalists, having certainly turned national under former president Pieter Botha, favored Mandela an increasingly unacceptable political cost. Finally, his December, 1990, agreement to leave the territory in return for a pledge of future independence, and the 1994 elections, brought change. And on April 1, the estimated

take three weeks to tabulate results. The world would see "impatience and impatience to the boiling point," the statement said.

MARY NENEHIE and PETER  
YOUNGSTEAD in *Cave Town*



4,600-member UN peacekeeping force—including about 330 Canadians—began moving into Namibia to monitor the yearlong independence process. Still, observers have serious fears of subverting the coming elections, raising concerns that the peace could be

**Contestation:** While SWAPO's widely expected to be the November election, it is uncertain whether the guerrilla force or the two thesis espoused in the constitution ultimately dictated to Namibia's human catastrophe when suffered a serious loss of 1,300 guerillas infiltrated Namibia from Angola, just as the political participation of activists in the movement was at the peak of its influence. The movement's influence over the people of Namibia was further enhanced by the intervention of South African forces in May. The incursion led to a violent confrontation with South African forces that left at least 255 guerrillas and 26 South African soldiers dead. SWAPO withdrew in response. Present there used to stabilize the independence plan, but with SWAPO's withdrawal it is hurriedly prepared.

Nugent will likely attempt his election campaign after he returns, since officials in the state had asked all Statehouse to declare Sept. 14 a state holiday "to observe the president in his manner befitting a conqueror here."

Aloua's acting president.  
**Solomon** said, James Victor Gbolo, Gbolo, a representative to the United Nations, said the US Security Council last month that most Kenyan authorities had been integrated into the regular police force and that President Kenyatta's "deliberately" stronger administration "assured" the outside. In Nairobi, observers who witnessed in July named a statement saying the election rules, drafted by Nairobi's South African-appointed government, call for such a committee vote-counting procedure that it could take three weeks to tabulate results. That would pose "inefficiency and suspense to the boiling point," the statement said.

South Africa has rejected accusations that it is trying to influence the election results. An MPP appears confident that it can deal with Nashezi, whatever party name sits at the poll. South African Foreign Minister Roelf Botha recently: "We expect them to be a good neighbour. After all, they will be nearly totally dependent on us financially." Moreover, Kirk clearly understands that, in November, world opinion will judge his commitment to democracy by his willingness to allow Amin's in-

## Has. Has not.



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financial institutions. "The pulp-and-paper sector has undergone massive expansion, and we actually have a manufacturing sector that is growing. The high-tech industry is growing," Altona estimated. "The oil-and-gas component will have invested an additional \$15.4 billion in plant expansion, machinery, oilfield equipment and construction—a 21-per-



B.C. logging: developing Asian markets for protection when the prime U.S. market shrinks

cent increase over 1988's \$12.8 billion. Said Altona: "That reflects the confidence business has in the economy of the province."

Alberta, long dependent on the oil sector, is also experiencing a massive new investment in non-energy projects, particularly in the pulp-and-paper sector. William Monk, manager of the Balsamroot Economic Development Authority, said that for the first time, investors have poured \$82 billion into Alberta's oil-and-gas, energy, Alberta, and that into the non-energy sectors. He added, "There's a real market in B.C. right now that has that kind of investment. Eight pulp-and-paper mills are now operating or are in the planning stages in northern Alberta, including the world's largest, the \$1.3-billion Alberta-Pacific plant planned for the Athabasca River, which is awaiting environmental approval."

The effect of the massive investment is already being felt across the West. Balsamroot's Stanley Engineering Group, for one, has partnered with a Vancouver engineering firm and has reserved 30,000 square feet of office space in Edmonton to begin design work in the Alberta-Pacific pulp mill, once environmental approval is granted. The partnership will oversee 150 design jobs alone, half of them for engineers. Said company president Ross Trillo: "It began to develop a whole new centre of technological excellence here in Edmonton. Pretty soon, the world will be racing to us for state-of-the-art forestry harvesting systems."



Connelly power

In fact, a large part of the West's successful economic diversification stems from such ventures as Balsamroot's, which creates new technology for the development of traditional resources, especially oil and forest products. The results have been dramatic. In fact, one-seventh of the world's petroleum industry's seismic exploration work is now be-

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**DALE ELLIS** in Fraser

# Campeau's big sell-off

The Reichmanns come to the rescue

**E**ven close observers of the empire that Robert Campeau built expressed surprise last week, the famously competitive Sudbys. Out-been entrepreneur announced that he was calling a meeting

of senior analysts predicted that Campeau would use the loan, scheduled to take effect on Sept. 14, to help repay part of the debt that he owes to First Boston Corp. If Campeau Corp. fails to make the payment, due on Sept.



Bloomingdale's: Campeau (below) is selling the crown jewel to pay down his massive debt

of Campeau Corp.'s board of directors to propose the sale of the prime Bloomingdale's department store in New York City to a consortium of his debt-holders. The glamourous centerpiece of its 27 stores, located in midtown Manhattan, was the glittering symbol of Campeau's venturing ambitions to become one of the largest retailers in North America. But it had done with more than \$15.5 billion in debt, and facing steep declines in sales of consumer goods, Campeau has been unable to keep his empire intact. New York financial analyst James Maragos of Josephthal & Co. Inc. said that the combination of circumstances has forced Campeau to sell the Bloomingdale's crown. Said Maragos: "He is loaded with debt, and there is little no equity. The debt is like a noose around his neck."

Despite the measured attack on all, Campeau may yet manage to retrieve a substantial portion of his retailing empire because, according to another statement last week, Campeau was in the process of negotiating a \$300-million loan from Olympia & York Developments Ltd., owned by Toronto's powerful Reichmann fam-

ily. Some analysts predicted that Campeau would use the loan, scheduled to take effect on Sept. 14, to help repay part of the debt that he owes to First Boston Corp. If Campeau Corp. fails to make the payment, due on Sept.

15, it faces a huge penalty of \$1 billion to

transfer seven percent of stock in Bloomingdale's to First Boston's beleaguered Department Stores Inc., in Fort Worth. The glamourous centerpiece of its 27 stores, located in midtown Manhattan, was the glittering symbol of Campeau's venturing ambitions to become one of the largest retailers in North America. But it had done with more than \$15.5 billion in debt, and facing steep declines in sales of consumer goods, Campeau has been unable to keep his empire intact. New York financial analyst James Maragos of Josephthal & Co. Inc. said that the combination of circumstances has forced Campeau to sell the Bloomingdale's crown. Said Maragos:

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## BUSINESS



Working in the Toronto laboratory, Stern (below) is fighting an international battle

## A giant cuts costs

*Northern Telecom faces more competition*

**O**fficials at Northern Telecom Ltd. were clearly angry yesterday that enough when

*The Toronto Star* declared that the company was planning to close its Toronto research facility and transfer the work done there to centres in Texas and California. Although Stephen Brown, senior vice-president of public affairs at the giant telecommunications firm, declined to either confirm or deny that the Toronto facility, dedicated to about 115 employees, will close, critics believe in the reports was right. Recognizing that high technology research vital to the company's economic future, Ontario Premier David Peterson said: "It's a concern to the country if everybody packs up and leaves." Stephen

Langdon, federal New Democratic Party critic for development and environment, added: "It's not as if Northern Telecom is a small little player. It is absolutely central."

The welcome politeness for Northern's move during a recent press conference for the company's chief executive officer Paul Stern, who took over last March, has戛然而止ed on a corporate restructuring that has included the closure or amalgamation of several Northern facilities in Canada and the United States. An

America with a reputation for executing tough cost-cutting measures at large corporations. Stern has said that the reorganization at Northern is necessary if the company is to compete effectively on a global scale. And most analysts expressed the view that Northern, which is now largely detached from its headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., will soon be facing tough challenges for market share from such competitors as American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Siemens AG of West Germany. Some analysts say that Northern may be sold within the next few years.

Northern's move comes as the United States has been under way for about a decade, although the company has maintained a presence there for more than 30 years. Sixty per cent of the company's revenue now comes from customers in the United States. The company was founded almost 180 years ago as the Canadian manufacturing branch of Western Electric, which at the time was AT&T's manufacturing subsidiary. Currently, there are slightly more employees in the United States—33,348 compared with 32,866 in Canada. And Northern Telecom is "just at the beginning of a period of global expansion."



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PATRICIA CRISHOLM and JOHN DALY in  
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## BUSINESS

says Fraser McLevy, an analyst at Northern Beacons Information Strategies New York City. McLevy says that Northern will be taking measures to protect itself from huge competitors, including Sarnia, which recently took over the leading position in business telephone systems by purchasing a division of IBM. Formerly, Northern had occupied the top position in the field. McLevy also noted that Northern's cost efficiency is "exceptional," calling it an attractive buy should its controlling shareholder, Bell Canada Enterprises Inc., a telecommunications giant based in Mississauga, Ont., decide to sell.

Brown described it as "an old word gathering" recent speculation by some analysts, including McLevy, that Northern may indeed be sold within a few years. But many politicians and union members and they are concerned that Northern will weaken its Canadian presence. Canadian Auto Workers president Robert White said that Northern Telecom is on the leading edge of research and development in Canada, mostly because of protective regulatory policies that created a secure market for Northern products. Said White, "Now, they are moving their business out of Canada. It's a slap in the face for the Canadian people."

The restructuring at Northern has been heavily watched in Canada because of the company's huge influence in the sensitive telecommunications industry. Northern, through its subsidiary Bell Northern Research Ltd., is by far the largest employer of telecommunications research professionals in Canada.

In recent years, Northern has had between one-quarter and one-third of all available PhD electrical engineering graduates that Canada produces every year. And several Canadian high-technology companies, including Ottawa-based Metal Corp., were established by former Northern employees.

Currently more than 70 per cent of Northern's research employees—down to 6,100—will be laid off in Canada, the company in Northern Research's Ottawa facility. Every year, Northern's plan is to spend \$84 million per year with similar amounts to be spent this year to expand its Ottawa facilities.

But plant closures have already cost many jobs in Northern's manufacturing operations. Layoffs are two Canadian manufacturing operations have numbered more than 700 this year, which includes plant closures in Ayrton, Que., and Belleville, Ont. Over 400 employees were relocated at Northern's expense. The number of jobs lost in the United States was even higher—just over 1,000, after plant closures in Nashville, Tennessee, and Milwaukee, Wis.

Clearly, the prognosis at Northern is not in contrast, suggesting an extensive cost-cutting program in preparation for global expansion. As with other large multinationals, borders may soon become as move than doorways to bigger—and richer—markets.

## BUSINESS WATCH



# The most influential corporate director

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**M**ost natural resource promoters quickly fade into obscurity—say-body remembers Walter West, Woodrow Lloyd, Jim Smith or Harry Strom? But for the past 44 months, Alberta's Peter Lougheed has achieved an astounding renaissance that has arguably made him Canada's most influential corporate director. He now sits on the boards of red-edged-toymakers of two dozen major corporations whose aggregate assets easily exceed \$200 billion. But unlike most directors, who tend to limit the use of their authority to business within a fairly narrow geographical and industrial sectors, the former premier's power ranges across nearly every business category, and his advice is sought on public-policy matters as much as balance-sheet issues.

Officially, Calgary-born Lougheed, 63, is international corporate counsel and chairman of the international trade group at Bennett Jones, Western Canada's largest legal factory with offices as well as in Vancouver, Saskatoon and Ottawa. His 62 partners place their legal stamp on a wide variety of mega-deals. The firm has six sole ones (Lougheed) but two partners (the others, Robert Part) on the bilateral pipeline with government, and one out of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Lougheed was one of the most vocal trade-campaigners on behalf of free trade in the last election campaign, and in no coincidence that Bennett Jones' Ottawa branch is located only steps away from the government's Trade Negotiations Office.

"I only spend about half my time in Calgary," Lougheed recently told us. "Because 50 per cent of my business is national, a third is international, and the rest is local. I work as remotes, so not hourly basis, and make quite a bit more than I did as premier (\$80,000). I've wanted very much to prove it's possible to have a productive life after politics because, trying to recruit candidates like me, it's a lot harder because they couldn't picture how they could get out once they got it." It's important to

show young people you can be a politician, leave and still have an interesting life." According to a survey done by the Conference Board of Canada, the median income for directors is \$8,400. Lougheed's income from directorships alone must be at least \$200,000.

As well as being an advisor to the government of the Northwest Territories and (until last August) Liberal Party leader, Newfoundland, The Hospital for Sick Children, Canada and Margaret Beaufort, the British monarch, Lougheed has directorships in an array of diversified sectors of leading corporations in most of the significant Canadian business sectors. In Canadian banking, he is a director and chairman of the public-policy committee of the Royal Bank. On the venture capital side, Lougheed is a director of Giverny Capital, a relatively new fund put together by Toronto's John Yarrell. In Montreal, he sits on the board of Bombardier Inc., Quebec's fastest-growing multinationals.

In telecommunications, Lougheed is a Maclean Hunter director as well as being on the board of the company's largest television operation, CGW's CGW Cable. In telecommunications, he is a director with Northern Telecom, the company's largest high-tech operation. At the same

time, Lougheed has assumed key portfolios with Peter Lougheed's \$120-million business empire, as a director both of the media-telecom company (Principals Ltd.) and Northern Energy Resources Ltd. In transportation, he rejoined the board of Iron Corp. last spring, the holding company for Canadian International Airlines, as well as being a director of Canadian Pacific, whose interests extend vastly beyond its railroads.

In the resource field, Lougheed is a director of the large Royal St. Johnstone group and, in another resource category, he now sits as adviser to Lincor Ltd., which holds large western Canadian oil deposits. Possibly his most active directorship is with Ross Southron's Astro Ltd., the Alberta company that holds nonreservoir oil-sands reserves, constructs and owns a good chunk of Alberta's natural gas resources and is involved in major defense construction projects in the Canadian North. And he is also a member of one of Canada's leading biotechnology firms, Biogenetics Canada, run by chairman Jim Gray.

At the moment, Lougheed is preoccupied with pushing through regulatory approvals for Alberta Natural Gas Ltd., a joint venture controlled by 14 U.S. gas companies to pump 200,000 million cubic feet out of Alberta into the American East Coast states. As well as Lougheed, the firm's advisory committee includes former U.S. ambassadors to Canada Thomas Enders and Kenneth Carter, former American senator Paul Tsongas and congressman James Jones, as well as former Canadian ambassador to Tel Aviv Robert Taylor, the hero of the U.S. hostage escape from Iran.

Do all these corporate status line Lougheed for his abilities or assets? "I think it's a halo of both," says he. "I won't do any direct political lobbying, but I try to advise them on the kind of political environment in which they must operate and work out strategies for them on how to deal with governments and regulatory bodies."

In his spare (time), Lougheed lectures at local management seminars on how governments reach decisions and teaches a regular political science course at the University of Calgary on Canadian executive federalism. "I think these seminars are the job because most of the government and the executive is the instrument of energy for Ontario," he says. "It's good for it." The Lougheeds live in a \$200,000 house at Calgary's Prospect Avenue, and Jeanne Lougheed is also moving up in the corporate world, having recently joined the board of Northwest Bell/SaskTel/Altice subsidiary and Scarsa Canada Inc.

"I'm comfortable in one life," says the former Alberta politician, "especially because the role of corporate directors is changing and there's no longer rubber stamps for management. To stay at home was an option, but without the status. Running for corporate boards is a lot easier than being elected by a constituency." He's been home to run 29 hours a week, keeping his weight at 162 lbs., very close to what it was when he played defensive back for the Edmonton Eskimos.

# THE RISING CRISIS



Carleton University campus, Ottawa resuming studies

## UNIVERSITIES IN CANADA ARE ENLISTING PROFESSIONALS TO HELP THEM FIGHT AGAINST UNDERFUNDING

**A**fter the cosy atmosphere at his Toronto high school, Mark Chang-Yan found life at university an overwhelming experience. The 21-year-old native of Toronto, now a second-year geography student at the University of Western Ontario in London, had been accustomed to high school classes of 30 to 40 students. At Western, most of his classes had close to 200 students, dozens of whom were forced to sit in the aisles, and professors delivered lectures with the aid of hand-held, cordless microphones. Over the summer, Chang-Yan discovered neither or integral part of university life in Canada fund-raising. He worked full time soliciting donations for the university by telephone. For many of Canada's 55,000 full-time university students, who comprise their studies at 86 degree-granting institutions this month, overcrowded classrooms, outdated equipment and deteriorating buildings are a fact of life.

The net effect, according to many students, is a decline in the quality of education. Lydia Richardson, a third-year French major at the University of Manitoba, and that same year of her program, has written a memorandum to the university's administration to let them know that they do not have time to teach them. Jeff Rossiter, a fourth-year English major at the University of Calgary, adds that professors may no longer have time for consultations with students, but the lectures are long, and the students get only a few minutes each. And Western's Chang-Yan said that he found it very difficult to concentrate in large classes and the found himself easily distracted. "The whole atmosphere is not conducive to learning," he added.

**Grants.** For university administrators, the complaints of these students are a reflection of one of the most serious problems confronting higher education in Canada: underfunding. As a result, professionally designed and managed fund-raising campaigns have become a key to alleviating some of their financial problems. According to a survey conducted earlier this year by the Ottawa-based Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 56 institutions were at the process of raising an unprecedented \$1.2 billion, including \$780 million from private sources. The balance, as university officials, will have to be provided by governments. Says Donald Kolehmainen, president of the Canadian Association of Educational Development Officers, an organization that promotes university fund-raising: "Every university in Canada is involved. It is a quantum leap from five years ago."

According to figures released last week by Statistics Canada, the total cost of running Canadian universities this year will hit \$8.9 billion



University bureaucrats: overextending and deteriorating buildings as a fact of life

but most university officials say that they still require larger, federally-financed operating grants, or increased tuition fees, to cover such operating costs as salaries, teaching equipment, heat and electricity. Otherwise, they claim, the quality of postsecondary education will deteriorate and the Canadian economy will become less competitive. Says George Daniels, president of the University of Toronto, Canada's largest postsecondary institution, "Everyone is telling us our future depends upon our being competitive, balanced, quality, creative people. At the same time, our investment in higher education is falling."

Underfunding has produced a broad range of problems for universities across the country. A task force at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., concluded last year that the institution's 86 buildings required "extensive, immediate corrective maintenance." But that would cost an estimated \$35 million. The Edmonton-based University of Alberta now charges students annual fees of \$120 for the use of computers

and libraries, and the student association is challenging the legality of the fees. Wilfrid Laurier University, one of Atlantic Canada's largest postsecondary institutions, has reduced its budget by 50 professors through attrition over the past three years and is considering selling off land to reduce its \$3.8-billion debt. Says Thomas Doyle, a vice-president of the Laurier student union: "Buildings are literally crumbling. Laboratories doing more experiments with less equipment. The whole idea of university life is being damaged."

**Costs.** The cause of the funding squeeze is straightforward, according to most academics and educators. Growth in government grants, which total about \$3.5 billion of the operating costs of universities, though have not kept pace with rising costs. In the fiscal year ended last April, Ottawa contributed \$6.6 billion to varsity postsecondary education, compared with \$2.6 billion 10 years earlier. Over the same period, operating grants per student rose to \$6,652 from \$4,442.

### Reaching a "quantum leap" in the number of universities that are fund-raising



Besides those funding increases, university administrators across Canada say that their institutions are severely underfunded. Daniels said that at its operating budget should be about 35 per cent above the current \$506 million. Similarly, Sean MacBride, Daniels's vice-president of finance and administration, said that his university needs at least a 15 per cent increase in its \$708-million annual operating budget.

**Business.** But university administrators say that, since 1982, successive federal governments have moved to limit increases in funding postsecondary education, because of Ottawa's yearly deficits and the growing national debt. As a result, they have been forced to adopt more innovative, entrepreneurial approaches to financial problems. Says McGregor, president of Toronto-based Kreschuk Canada Inc., a fund-raising consulting firm, and that his company has worked on 15 university campaigns across Canada over the past five years. McGregor added that Canadian universities are now attempting to raise larger sums of money than ever before and that they are becoming far more sophisticated (page 389).

Before launching a fund-raising campaign, many universities have a consulting firm to conduct a feasibility study. McGregor said that consultants can accurately determine realistic goals and then compile lists of potential donors, including shrewd, generous foundations and corporations. In some cases, outside consultants run the campaign, he said, although many universities now have their own development departments responsible for fund-raising on a permanent basis. Indeed, Richard, development director at St. Mary's University in Halifax, said that there is such a shortage of professionals in fund raisers across the country that each needed a couple of potential employees contact him. He added, "It is one of the hottest fields in Canada."

A professionally designed campaign and its placement appear to potential donors have become necessary because fund-raising is an extremely competitive business. Sean Moore, president of Ottawa-based Catalyst International, which advises large corporations on philanthropy, and that one of his clients receives up to \$3,000 requests annually for donations from arts groups, hospitals, social service agencies and universities.

**Style.** Despite the intense competition for money, university fund-raising targets have been rising rapidly. McGregor said that the trend is partly driven by need and partly by the extraordinary success of a few campaigns in the mid-1980s. Montreal's McGill University set out in 1983 to raise \$61 million but ended up with close to \$77 million, and between 1984 and 1986, Quebec City's Laval University raised \$43 million, well above its initial goal of \$25 million. Currently, both the University of British Columbia and U of T are in the midst of campaigns that they describe as the largest ever undertaken in Canada. UBC's objective is \$132 million, which includes \$66 million from individuals and corporations, and an equivalent



A temporary building at the University of Alberta: charging students for computer use

assured from the provincial government. U of T is attempting to raise \$100 million from private-sector donors alone.

**Extravagance:** In order to meet these campaign objectives, universities have adopted a wide variety of techniques. Most institutions allow targeted gifts in which the donor specifies how the money is used. During one recent campaign, the University of Calgary allowed campus or individual's name classrooms and labs if they made a donation of \$350,000 or more. The University of Manitoba, which launched its \$42-million Drive For Excellence campaign in early 1987, turned to its students, staff and alumni for support. Many student associations from different faculties voted in favor of surcharges as top of tuition fees for three years. James Gandy, director of the university's department of grants, foundations and development, estimates all pay \$50 a year while students have agreed to contribute \$50 annually.

Many of U of T's techniques are based on the fact that 10 per cent of the donors contribute 90 per cent of the funds. As a result, fund raisers can afford to pay considerable attention to a relatively small number of potential sources. Gordon Conroy, U of T's vice-president of development, said that, after receiving large donations from wealthy individuals, can involve high-profile exclusive private clubs with university presidents, Consul, the heads of some charities or prominent corporate executives who once attended U of T. The process can take a year and also requires thorough research of the potential donor's background and interests.

Occasionally, parents and alumnus pay off especially handily. Conroy said that one woman who had attended the university during the late 1900s

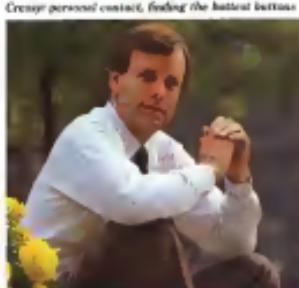
donated and endowment funds to pay for visiting or guest professors. And her will will replace the government grants and tuition fees, which together cover more than 90 per cent of the annual operating budgets of most universities. Said Douglas Wright, president of the University of Waterloo, an Ontario institution known for its engineering and science programs: "There obviously has to be more money. I believe there should be both increased government support and increased taxation."

The effects of the financial squeeze are felt most acutely by under-graduates who are trying to earn bachelors of arts or science degrees. Deodred Wright, Chair of Arts and teaching loads have become unmanageable. At the University of Waterloo there are now 20 students per teacher, compared with just 12 at the early 1960s.

Paul Meader, a student representative on the board of governors of Boroday's Simon Fraser University, said that students frequently sit in window ledges in crowded seminar rooms. Brian Turner, a vice-president of the University of Guelph, added that large classes force professors to reduce or eliminate written assignments in favor of multiple-choice exams, which are easier to grade. Said Turner: "This has an impact on writing and basic communication skills. This is very serious."

Besides crowded classrooms, a common problem is outdated scientific equipment. Charles Bigelow, professor of chemistry at the University of Manitoba, said that his undergraduates are working with 30- to 40-year-old microscopes. The cost of these is about \$10,000 apiece, while about 11,000 students visit Bigelow. The University of Guelph, an Ontario school noted for its agriculture and veterinary programs, has responded to the problem by using profits from its food service operations and bookstores to buy equipment. University president Brian Segal said that this will take at least five years to replace outdated equipment.

**Complaint:** University libraries, which are essential for students at any level and in any discipline, have also deteriorated because funding increases have not kept pace with rising prices for books and scientific journals. Ellen Hoffmann, director of libraries at Tacoma's York University, said that an recent survey of spending by the top 200 research libraries in North America indicated that the median price per volume of books and journals that they acquired between 1985 and 1986 was \$2 per cent. Hoffmann said that York purchased 30,000 new volumes during the 1987-1988 academic year, compared with 65,000 a decade earlier. During that 10-year period, York reduced its journal sub-



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scriptives to 16,900 (non-ILTS), she said.

At the same time, university departments tend to say that while funding has not improved, staff believe they cannot compete with the institutions available elsewhere. Peter King, head of the University of Manitoba's computer science department, and that over the past two years he has lost four of 32 faculty members largely because of salary differences and research facilities. One professor went to high school, another went to an American university and two took private-sector jobs.

**Reject:** Besides teaching, the second basic function of a university is research. But many academics say that funding for research is not keeping pace with the cost of equipment or the number of applicants applying for grants. Arthur May, president of the Ottawa-based Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and that the council will distribute \$422 million in grants this year, up 10 per cent from April 1, five years ago, the council awarded \$310 million in grants. But May noted that the council has received 400 applications in each of the past two years from new researchers and had to reject nearly half of them. As well, grants are paying for less research because of rising costs, said May. "Scientific inflation is probably double consumer inflation. Therefore, we're losing ground."

The intense competition for research grants is beginning to have a devastating effect on many university faculty. Gino Calabrese, West's vice-president of research, pointed out that they are being split into two groups: Those who receive funding are beginning to specialize in research, while those who do not receive funding are concentrating exclusively on teaching. "There is not enough grants available to meet the requirements of many young researchers, while competitive mature academics are leaving their funding out of institutions," said Calabrese. "They become bitter, disgruntled and frustrated, and cease to be effective as researchers or teachers."

**Feeds:** The solutions to the crisis are simple and straightforward, according to most university administrators. Governments can increase operating grants or give the universities greater flexibility to increase their tuition fees. But they point out that these federal budgets since 1983 have contained measures that limited increases in funding for postsecondary education. The most recent change in the federal funding formula was contained in Michael Wilson's April 1989 budget. Claudio Lepenais, executive director of the Ottawa-based Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, said that the latest budget will cut

\$700 million from Ottawa's obligations over the next four years.

Tuition fees began increasing sharply at most universities in the mid-to late 1970s, except for Quebec, which has kept its fees frozen since 1968. Students in Atlantic Canada

pay \$12,384 a year, Harvard charges \$16,068 and Brown charges \$17,042. Despite the fee increases at Canada, tuition still accounts for only 15 per cent to 20 per cent of total operating revenues at universities throughout the country.

As a result, individual university administrators to several present any that fees should be even higher. But use of the most organized campaigns for increased fees has occurred in Ontario. In March, 1989, the board of governors at Queen's approved a proposal to increase tuition fees by \$125 annually for five years. By the fall of 1993, first-year arts and science students would be paying \$13,836 annually. Under the proposal, provincial operating grants would increase by \$3 for every \$1 increase in tuition. Over the first five years, the proposal would cost the Ontario government an extra \$1.2 billion. Kenneth St. John, director of resource planning at Queen's, said that the proposal had been approved by the Council of Ontario Universities, which includes the presidents of the province's 15 universities.

But any further attempts to increase tuition fees would likely meet with stiff resistance from student organizations. Both the Canadian Federation of Students and the Ontario Federation of Students are officially opposed to any tuition fees. The national student group chairman, Jane Arnold, a University of New Brunswick psychology and political sciences graduate, and that postsecondary education should be considered a right, not a privilege. She added that the government should consider the tax implications of tax increases. Paul Arnould, Toronto-based university fees and financial barriers that affect the whole question of accessibility to higher education."

**Crises:** Finally, for the federal and provincial governments who have to oversee the future of Canada's universities, there are no easy solutions to the underlying crisis. Politicians say that young tuition fees any further would only undermine their own long-established policies of making university education accessible to as many students as possible. Increasing operating grants may be difficult, if not impossible, at a time when most governments are attempting to control their spending. But more of education and obviously universities maintain that, without more funding, the quality of university education in Canada will only decline precipitously. The net effect, they say, will be a generation of poorly trained graduates and a less efficient economy, if not of increasingly tough global competition.

SPAINY PUTHI with correspondent/ reporter



**Bellanca: reducing the number of subscriptions**

pay the highest fees in the country—up to \$1,590 per year for an undergraduate arts program. A comparable program in Quebec costs student a maximum of \$570 annually in Ontario and the four western provinces under-



**Arnould: higher education a right, not a privilege**

graduates are paying tuition fees ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,300 per year. However, Canadian fees remain cheap when compared with those charged at private American universities. Yale University charges undergraduate arts stu-

# A MODEL MISSION

## SOPHISTICATED FUND-RAISING AT MOUNT ALLISON

**A**t Mount Allison University, sitting on a well-managed pile of grand in Sackville, N.B., the development office oversees a highly refined exercise in friendly persuasion. Following up preliminary letters from determined alumni and university officials, seven staff members direct a team of 40 Mount Allison students who make cold calls on donors in Europe and Australia to ask the 16,000 donors whose addresses are in the university's database to contribute to the annual fund-raising drive.

Their mission this year is to raise \$800,000 to help alleviate mounting operating costs, as well as in identify alums who might want to give in a number of areas of university life. And since the computer campaign began three years ago, nearly two-thirds of Mount Allison's graduates have made donations. And Donald Kehler, president of the Canadian Association of Educational Development Officers and himself development director of Halifax's St. Mary's University, Mount Allison does a very good job. They have a history of solid relations with their alumni and have put into effect one of the most sophisticated systems in the country.

**Smart plan:** The plan at Mount Allison is a well-executed university that is better placed to weather government funding cuts than are some of the other 18-degree-granting institutions in Canada's Atlantic region. But that, according to Catherine Decarie, 22-year-old student union president and a member of the university's finance committee, is a misconception. Said Decarie, "The financial background of students here is as different than any other university in the region." And the need for extra funds is increasingly pressing. Solidified with an accumulated \$5.3-million endowment as well as annual interest payments of \$900,300, Mount Allison has reduced budget outlays in each of the last two years. The university with an operating budget of \$26 million this year, gets only \$12.5 million of that from the province and raises another \$4 million from tuition fees—\$1,884 per student a year. About \$3 million comes from interest on endowments.

The situation at Mount Allison was not always so critical. In 1989, Sackville business-



**Mount Allison campus in Sackville, N.B.: situation not always so critical**

man Charles Frederic Allison approached leaders of the Wesleyan Methodist districts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, proposing the founding of an educational institution "in which not only the elementary but higher branches of education may be taught." Allison offered to buy a site and erect a building for the institution. In 1835, that goal had the groundwork for a college established, its founder, that 200 years later is a valued post-secondary institution that now has \$12 million.

**Generosity:** But, like administrators of other Canadian universities, the managers of Mount Allison learned that they could not depend solely on the generosity of alums, friends and philanthropists for ever-expanding capital expenditures, scholarships, academic chairs and equipment that helped Mount Allison through its growing pains. The Depression and a series of non-nationals campus fires in the 1930s and 1940s, then again laid the groundwork for a college that, according to its founder, had 200 years later a valued post-secondary institution that now has \$12 million.

Today, the university's fund-raising information network—one of the most sophisticated in the Canadian university community—is as highly regarded as its creator. Helmut Becker, Mount Allison's director of computer services, was a five-time honours at a 1991 convention of computer scientists in Atlantic. The development office's database tells student affairs who previous calls were made and when the next is due, as well as details

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## SPECIAL REPORT



**Glanzer: "we should be an independent from government funding as possible"**

including the needs of children and special interests of those called. Harvey Glanzer, the university's development director, and that, with a former system of student cards, the university is a student of Canadian students at the university, "We were only getting 30 per cent of students. Ten years ago, you could never do that. The computer has revolutionized things."

But fund-raising does not end with a phone-and-mail campaign to alumni. Mount Allison has another drive under way to raise \$17.5 million for, among other things, enhancement of the Ralph Peckard Bell Library buildings, contributions toward a new \$10-million campus activity centre and needed building maintenance and research equipment. Aided by donations to the higher echelons of Canadian business, the campaign is already producing. David Wiles, who was recently appointed chairman of Purdy Crawford, president of Leacock Ltd of Montreal, or other campaign volunteers on his team in search to prospects in Canadian corporations. After less than three years, that campaign has already raised \$14 million. But Crawford, a 1952 Mount Allison political science and history graduate who helps to coordinate the activities of a network of more than 70 volunteers from Atlantic Canada to Ontario. "I guess I spend about 30 hours a month on this. I did it because I'm convinced it will add to the strength of Mount Allison because I feel good about it."

**Gut:** Still, the need for money continues to grow. After slashing the budget by smaller amounts in the previous two years, president Wells last April decreed that in 1989-1990 the budget would have to be trimmed by a further \$1.5 million to avoid running a deficit. The result is that three athletic teams as well as university staff have been cut. Said Bevacqua,

"There is a general consensus that we have been doing too much for too long." But the Kingston, Ont., native, who is a fourth-year student in Canadian studies at the university, says flatly that, in the coming year, the cuts will go beyond athletic teams.

Indeed, a full-time financial aid officer will drop to part-time, and a career development officer was let off, as were five secretaries and 12 other support staff. But by replacing professors teaching on sabbaticals, Bevacqua said that the teaching strength will also be cut by five per cent. She added that if sabbaticals are not available to teach required courses for certain programs, the university "may have to orient our degree requirements."

Bevacqua also pointed out that student fees in the university have been increasing more than seven per cent and the cost of living in residence has risen by about five per cent. She agrees that cutbacks are necessary. "They're trying to balance the budget," she said, "and if they run a deficit they get penalized in terms of provincial grants." But she added, "They're nickel-and-diming every department. Students will be frustrated and a bit angry. At the very least, we wanted to be involved deciding how cuts would be made."

Glanzer is clearly aware of the need for more funds to offset the losses. He said that there are only three sources of extra money—government grants, higher tuition fees and private funding. But the New Brunswick government already gives less for operations than does the capital projects to Mount Allison than it does in other universities in the province. Said Glanzer, "When we go to government, they say we get so much already from private sources. And I think we should be as

independent from government funding as possible. We have a chance to be different—small, but different." For his part, Dr. Russell King, New Brunswick minister for advanced education and training, says that Mount Allison is funded according to the same formula as other universities in the province. But Mount Allison has a smaller enrollment, smaller class sizes and fewer of the expensive science and engineering programs, he said. "This has a lot to do with the historical role they played over the centuries," King added.

**Epner:** And student fees cannot be raised much higher, Bevacqua said, because the cost for a student attending the university is already about \$6,200 a year, exclusive of personal expenses. "A student working 14 weeks in the summer at \$2.10 an hour and having every penny has only \$2,100," she added. That means, and Glanzer agrees, that the university is losing to us. It expects fund-raising to do the job at the years ahead." He added, however, that he is at least fortunate to have good staff.

Until recently, that staff of telephone canvassers included Catherine Brown, now a manager at a local supermarket, who, in the fall 1986-1987 competition, planned and conducted the first pledge-for \$480—ever in a phone-a-thon that lost \$10,000 to Mount Allison in the 1980s. Brown eventually raised pledges totaling \$76,500—working only two nights a week that year. Said Brown, "At first, I was just looking for a part-time job that didn't involve scraping dishes. But I grew to love it. It was a good experience. The phones were easier to talk to people who were here now. And they told me stories about their time here, how they met their wives and where they courted, that sort of thing. There was a real sense of family."

Glanzer also said that he depends on the well-connected men and women who work on the capital campaign. In addition to Celia Ritchie, chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia, grocery magnate David Schey, chairman of Seabury Stores Ltd., Mount Allison principal David Johnson, and Frank Dwyer, president of Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co. Ltd., Nova Scotia's leading telephone firm. Said Dwyer, chairman of the Atlantic region of the Mount Allison board and a 1989 engineering graduate, "Fund-raising is tough. But if money gives me something, I feel I should contribute something back."

**Generations:** For his part, Robert Wieser, the Montreal owner of a subway equipment manufacturing firm, Mr. Holden Inc., who is a co-ordinator of the Quebec Mount Allison campaign and belongs to one of those generations of his family that have studied at the Sackville campus, said, "You've got to do this or you'll leave it all to the government, and that's no good. And Mount Allison was a classic place to be." Harvey Glanzer and his associates say that they hope that such sentiments will help the 120-year-old Mount Allison prosper for years to come.

GLEN ALLEN in Sackville

# A new war on AIDS

Activists are gaining more access to drugs

**M**edical researchers have traditionally kept experimental drugs secret until laboratory and clinical trials appeared conclusive. But in the past several months, the continued spread of the AIDS virus—and the frequently short lifespan of those affected by it—has necessitated a change. This month, the U.S. government is scheduled to implement what officials call a "parallel track" program under which doctors can prescribe drugs to patients with terminal diseases even before the drugs are still under way. Health and Welfare Canada took a similar step last February when it relaxed its drug-release regulations. For people with AIDS, those steps are a major accomplishment. In each country, the decisions followed major lobbying efforts by activist AIDS groups. Said Timothy McCaskell, 34, chair of the Toronto-based AIDS Action Now: "Because you've got a lot of people in a very close-knit community suddenly coming down with the same thing it's produced kind of a window for mobilization of people that has never existed before."

In general, clinicians and researchers on both sides of the border welcomed the policy shift. But, according to Dr. Anthony Finch, director of the Bethesda, Md.-based National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases and himself a champion of the parallel track, other experts have expressed skepticism about the actions. Finch said that some researchers worried that fewer AIDS patients would receive treatment if they could receive drugs by other means. "I think the concern is that turning a patient into a test was unethical," said Toronto activist Chuck Gresham, 38, who discovered that he had AIDS in 1985. "If a person is not interested in participating in clinical research,

there is no reason to deny her treatment. That person has a right to try to save his own life."

The lobbyists demonstrated their strength most clearly in July, following early reports of



Protester at Montreal conference, freedom

success with a new antiviral agent, ddideoxyribonucleic acid. In preliminary trials, researchers found that the substance slowed the progress of the disease with fewer toxic side effects than have been found with zidovudine (AZT), the standard AIDS currently in use. But no researcher, even New York City-based Bristol-Meyers Co., refused to release it, claiming that researchers

had insufficient information about the drug. Activists quickly organized a protest last summer at the company's Toronto office, a boycott of Bristol-Meyers products (including BellSouth and Whistler) and a telephone campaign to company officials. The result: company officials announced on July 13 that they would make ddideoxyribonucleic acid available outside of trials.

AIDS lobbyists had gained attention in Montreal a month earlier at the Fifth International Conference on AIDS. There, they received information that a drug under trial, ribavirin, might actually be harmful—and that some people entering the trials had not been fully informed about the drug. A number of groups decided to call a news conference to support the immediate closure of the ribavirin trial.

But, at the last minute, according to McCaskell, the trial's principal investigator met with the group and worked out new trial guidelines, including appointing a person with AIDS to the direction of the conduct of each trial.

Still, many researchers say that getting volunteers for trials—often requiring that they adhere to the eligibility requirements by not taking any other drugs—remains essential. Said Dr. Alastair Clayton, director general of the Ottawa-based Federal Coordinating Council: "These are not that many individuals who have AIDS and that carry with symptomatic infection, so we have to encourage them to go on trials rather than giving the drugs through emergency drug release because then we don't learn as much."

But for people with AIDS and the lobbyists who fight for their rights, the major issue remains access. Said McCaskell: "Whether people have access to a particular treatment through a trial or through emergency drug release or through their own doctor, we don't really care." Meanwhile, AIDS activists and clinicians appear to have struck a balance between overall comprehensiveness and quick access to promising treatment. That balance, they say, will benefit not only people with AIDS, but also those with other diseases.

—NORA UNDERWOOD

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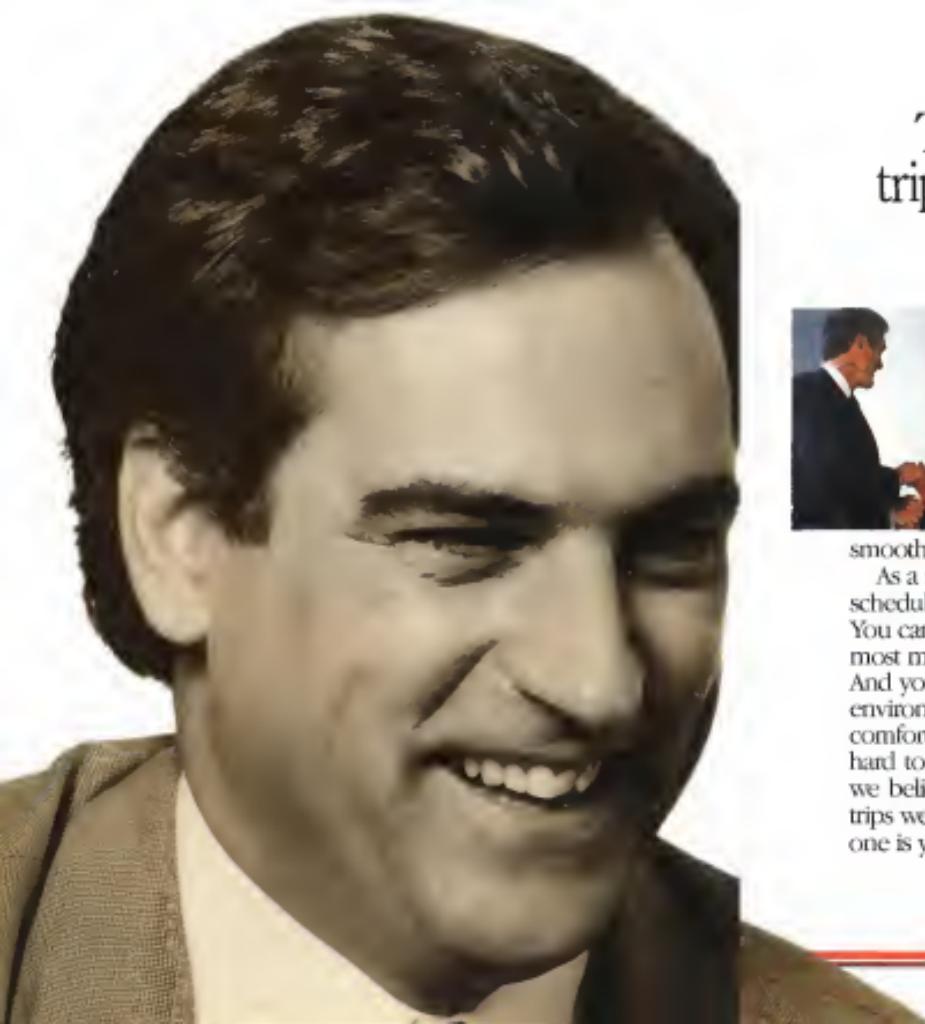
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# Starting over

*Ben Johnson will lose two world records*

**D**uring the 18-month inquiry into drug use in Canadian sport, Mr Justice Charles Dube of the Ontario Superior Court has heard extensive testimony about athletes' use of performance-enhancing steroids. But the first real effect of witnesses' disclosures in Toronto came only last week in Barcelona. There, after 284 hours of extensive debate, members of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) decided to reveal all records set by athletes who have tested positive for steroids. The decision takes effect July 1, 1986. And one of the athletes who will be affected by the ruling is Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, who will be stripped of two world records. This will result in the IAAF likely transferring the titles to two Americans. Johnson will lose his 100-m record to Argentine civil Cliff Lewis and his 60-m indoor record to Lee McRae. Even before IAAF officials announced their decision last week, 25-year-old Johnson told a *Malta* newspaper: "Why should I always have to be the only one to pay? What about the others?"

For IAAF vice-president Anne Lapugnani, who was in charge of the doping control centre at the 1984 Olympic Games, the ruling was a step forward in his devastating battle against drugs in sports. But some critics expressed concern that the IAAF ruling would prevent other athletes from admitting to drug use. Others, including a former International and business associate, Kenneth Ascher, added that the decision to ban steroids from sports was unfair—especially to the sprinter, who had to testify under oath in the Dube inquiry and who admitted he had taken steroids. Said Ascher: "The Canadian government had enough nerve and enough integrity to do what it did, but the decision made a mockery of it."

When Johnson took the stand on June 12, he confessed that he had started taking anabolic steroids in 1980 on the advice of his coach, Charlie Francis. Johnson added that he had taken large doses of the drugs, which build muscle bulk and not down on recovery time after strenuous exercise or competition, to prepare for the world championships in 1987. At the 1988 Olympics, International Olympic Committee officials stripped Johnson of his gold medal for the 100-m race in an as-yet-second-place finish—after finding traces of the steroid stanozolol in his urine.

But Johnson still retained the world record for 100-m, with his time of 9.83 seconds at the 1987 world track-and-field championships in Rome. With that mark now erased, however,

Johnson's time of 9.80 seconds at Seville will stand as the world's best. Earlier in 1987, Johnson set the 80-m indoor best at the world championships in Indianapolis with 6.43 seconds. McRae will now hold the record, for his



**Johnson hoping for a second chance, drug-free**

time of 6.5 seconds, which he set at the same event.

Some critics, including Edward Petersen, a lawyer throughout the Dube inquiry, said that the ruling unfairly singled out Canadians. Said Petersen: "I can't imagine where athletes in other countries did not come forward because they know the repression. They put a mantle on closing up an international problem." Added Canadian Angela Hampson, who holds the world record for the 80-m indoor sprint: "If [the IAAF] had done this before, everyone would have gone before the Dube inquiry and lied."

No one is going to admit anything now."

Ingraham and Canadian Mark McRae, who holds the world best for 50-m and 80-m indoor hurdles, testified that they have used steroids and both will likely lose their records. For his part, Dube said in a statement last week that he would reserve comment on the IAAF ruling until he had concluded his inquiry. But he said in March that he disapproved of punishing athletes who had admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs.

Following their decision last week, IAAF delegates discussed other strategies for dealing with drug use in sports. To Lapugnani's apparent delight, the congress approved a plan to implement a squad of doping control officials who could fly to any country and conduct surprise tests—a concept that Lapugnani has been promoting since 1981.

Said Lapugnani: "Now, every

country does it in the name of Ben Johnson, which has destroyed the credibility of sport; it has lost credibility to have this breakthrough."

Others, including Ingraham, agreed that random, out-of-competition testing was the only effective way to try to eradicate drugs. "I think that Ben Johnson incident shows we do not have effective testing," said American lawyer Edward Moore, a member of an advisory council to the IAAF and the International Olympic Committee. "I think it infringes on my right not being tested. We have to get serious with this drug problem." For his part, IAAF president Prince Naseem Al-Hamed said he intended to get the idea of setting up an inquiry into punishment for innocent athletes and coaches who provide athletes with drugs. "Be sure that we will do something," said Naseem. "Be sure."

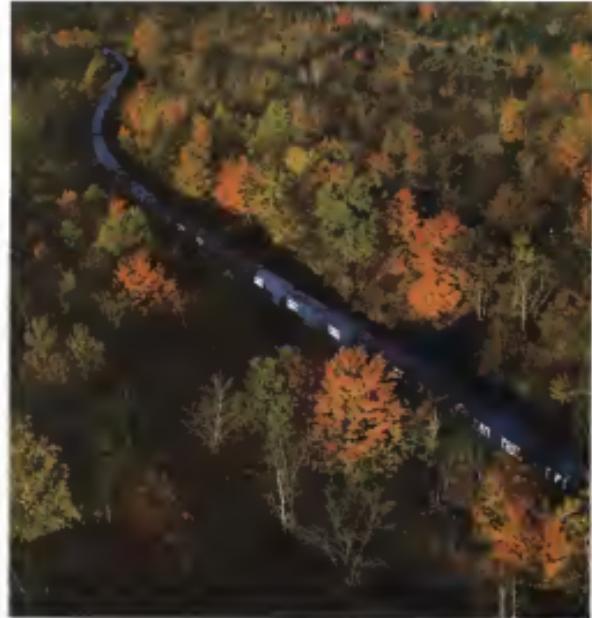
Still, Lapugnani said that the solution to the drug problem required a change of attitude.

"If we consider and recognize results achieved by condemned drug-takers," he declared, "we can never change that attitude."

The events of the past year already appear to have changed Johnson's attitude. Said Petersen: "Ben is at the point now that he knows the important thing is the future, not the past. Now, he has an opportunity to make a fresh start." In June, at the Dube inquiry, Johnson testified: "If I get a chance to compete again, I want to say no drugs didn't make me run fast. I could run without drugs. I could beat anybody in the world if I get the chance." That now remains to be proven.

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## BOOKS

## Stardust memories

Chronicling chance encounters with the stars

DRIVEN WITH GREATNESS  
Edited by Russell Banks, Michael Ondatje and David Young  
(Coach House Press \$36.95, 180 pages)

In the 1980s, Andy Warhol coined the edict: "In the future everyone will be famous for 15 minutes." A new book about chance encounters with celebrities, however, is based on the assumption that the famous will always occupy a secure stratosphere. *Driven With Greatness* offers 80 anecdotes about meetings with such luminaries as Willie Nelson, John Leeson, Pierrot Trudeau and Greta Garbo. Related by a mixture of ordinary folk and such well-known writers as Timothy Findley, the stories range from the oddly touching to the downright mysterious. But they are all about fame, the one constant that, as Russell Banks points out, "Mother Teresa shares with Howard Cosell."

In his witty introduction, Banks notes the unreliability of memory and observes that the more elemental human emotions—love, envy, anger and sadness—tend to distort the stories. He also notes a basic agreement among most of his interviewees: when you see a famous social contact listed on one of many ABC-listened-in *People* stories, The short-sighted, he notes, is Canadian poet Sharon Thruahn's cracking one-liner: "I once lived with a man whose ex-wife had an affair with Sir Stubby Kossoff." The most vivid description of star impact is one man's boyhood experience of sitting in a darkened theatre beside Marlene Monroe. Trying to survey the job his father when she smiled at him, he writes years later, lightning struck his heart: "It came in through the open door, spot-welded the swimming pot to the stove, short-circuited the dishwasher, exploded the light and, crackling, sputtered left. This was his lot."

The strength of that image contrasts sharply with some surprisingly considerate accounts by usually amiable people, writer Joyce Carol Oates's meeting with Muhammad Ali, and mine during a recent overextended vacation. Despite White Castle's slight for fast-food-giant treatment, it like a story that evokes helpless laughter as the author notes the lenient code. Many of the anecdotes prompt a strong and the smile that "you had to be there."

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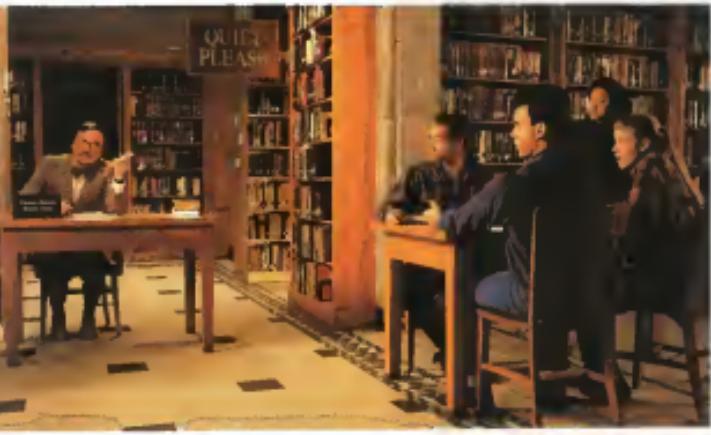
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## PEOPLE

### TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE

Actor Reed Diamond says that, while playing Archibishop Oscar Romero was a tremendous challenge, he does not wear it as because his trademark. The Puerto Rico-born actor said that he wanted to play the Salvadorean human rights activist who was murdered in 1980 not because of any political beliefs, but because the role required a transformation from a timid priest into an courageous leader. "I did it for the role—it leaves messages to Western Union," added Julia, 49, of New York, which opens on Oct. 6. "I don't ever want to be identified with anybody," says Julia. "I just want to be seen as an actor,"



Julia: 'I leave messages to Western Union'



The power of seduction

Actress Kate Capshaw says that playing "sleazy" night-club hostess in the thriller *Black Fly* to be released on Sept. 22, was a chance to show off her seductive powers. Capshaw added that she enjoyed dressing in the character's "powerful man" to "convince her Off-Off-Broadway, 34, earned her "triumphant" reputation after celebrity-watching claimed that Hollywood multi-million-dollar director Steven Spielberg recently separated from his wife, actress Amy Irving, to court Capshaw, who starred in Spielberg's *Judgment at Nuremberg* and the *Temple of Doom*. For her part, Capshaw said, "I haven't done anything fast—and this movie sort of

Capshaw: 'sleazy'

### FOR BETTER OR WORSE

Vienna multi-millionaire Murray Posen is about to break a solemn vow to remain a bachelor. The 68-year-old managing-stock promoter, who publicly declared after his tempestuous marriage in January 1988 to his third wife, model-actress Susan Blane, 35, that he would never marry, now says that he plans a romantic trip to the cedar. "I know I used to be a ladies' man," he said, "and I still wouldn't marry again—if I had," said Posen, who is still engaged to Temperance, 27, a former stockbroker and self-acknowledged reformed cocaine addict. Meanwhile, Posen has accepted another new interest: football. The entrepreneur, who is also backing former NFL star Mark Gastineau's quest to become a boxer, last week bought the debt-ridden B.C. Lions football club for \$2.7 million. It seems that Posen will gladly pay to leave scrimmages to the professionals.



Peterson: a modern-day stripper

### Set changes

After six months of playing a 19th-century prostitute, actress Louise Fletcher says that it was still a "shock" to play a modern-day stripper. She recently took the break she planned to do. The actress, producer of *Les Misérables*, is set to star as an exotic dancer alongside Megan Follows and Shelley Peterson in a full-hour movie, *Exposed*. "I had to become more extroverted," said the 39-year-old Fletcher, Oct. 1, as she, who replaced Farrah Fawcett's part of comet with a shaggy idea, "I had to convince Megan to sing first," Fletcher added, "but then I selved."

her fans only want to hear her sing the blues. "People have put me into a box, but I want these things I've written to get exposed," she added. Freedom of expression is an issue that is close to her heart, said Bay, 48, who is performing at the Sept. 24, Toronto fund-raising gala to



launched the 5th International Reggae World Congress. The concert, which also features guitarist Lenny Kravitz and singer Eartha Kitt, is in aid of victims' organisations around the world for expressing controversial ideas. Said Bay: "I can understand how other writers feel when they can't get out there and say what they want to say."

# Big-screen frontiers

Canadian movies display a new maturity

**S**unlight glows over the sky. Landscapes disquaged movie stars see the white light of photo opportunities. The occasion, marking the gala opening of Toronto's 14th annual Festival of Festivals, was last week's world premiere of *Where the Spirit Lives*. And the men of the hour were Narciso Joncas, its Co-cinematographer, Canada's most successful maker of Hollywood movies and westward migration of the Canadian film community. Last month, while Joncas was putting the finishing touches on his record-breaking \$19-million drama starring Bruce Willis as a Vietnam veteran—he encountered two local filmmakers closing the same Toronto postproduction studio. They were completing a much smaller project, a heartwarming, \$2.6-million drama about an Alberta native girl. Asked where the *Spirit Lives* Although it was produced as a CBC-TV movie, the filmmakers thought that it was worthy of the big screen. After viewing it, Joncas agreed—and lent them \$13,000 to help prepare a theatrical print for the Toronto premiere. "If you have a good film," Joncas told *EW* in an interview last week, "why not spend a few more dollars and give it a chance to be seen around the world?"

For Canadian filmmakers, Toronto's festival serves as a *Cedars of Lebanon*, a chance to showcase an audience that includes international critics and distributors. Although Hollywood movies continue to dominate screens in Canada—and elsewhere—local producers and directors are making a comeback, and for attendees. Organizers of the Toronto festival, which continues until Sept. 16, and of the Montreal World Film Festival, which ended on Sept. 5, included more than 40 new Canadian features in their programs. Ranging from Quebec's *Anna of Montreal* to Alberta's costume *By Bye Blues*, several of the Canadian movies display

unprecedented maturity and ambition.

Delving beneath the unassuming surface of the Canadian psyche, film-makers are finding stories that resonate with universal themes of power and justice. They tend to focus individuals on the frayed edge of a society that is less benevolent than it pretends to be. These new stories deal with the issue of systemic to

Although pastel saturations that are dead-end Canadian—and often apoplectic—the best of the new movies transcend their settings. As usual, a French-language picture from Montreal sets the aspirational standard. *With Jesus of Montreal*, which was international sensation and the Special Jury Prize—at the Cannes festival last May, director Denis Arcand has created a brilliant weave of comic, possible and high tragedy (page 74). After gloriously celebrating sexual excess in his 1986 hit, *The Decline of the American Empire*, Arcand takes a bold gamble with religion in *Jesus*. "I knew it was a risky subject," he said last week. "But I was fresh from the success of *Decline* and I wasn't sure if I'd have the opportunity again."

Most of the domestic instances from English Canada are period pieces, based on personal reminiscences or social history. The year's most fresh English-Canadian feature—*With the exception of *Decline**, *Blueberry Blues*—is another due for release in November. *Blueberry Blues*—By Bye Blues, that is—was a film about a woman's life during the Second World War. Directed by Edmonton's on-camera host Anne Wheeler, it is a wry and sensitive romance about a reclusive Alberta woman named Daisy (Doris Oberbeck). Lived the story begins stiffly with a splash of postured naturalism from lead—scenes of Daisy's sudden separation from her officer husband, who is dispatched to serve with battlefield-bomber engineers. Then she goes back, with two young children and a piano, to her parents' house in a small Alberta town. In the golden light of the Prairies, the movie is a joy to life.

An amateur pianist and a promising singer, Daisy pens a local church band, where she meets an attractive trombone player named Max (Luke Ravel). They are drawn to each other, but, despite having just lost contact with her husband, who has been either killed or taken prisoner, she still clings to the hope that he will come home alive. Joncas, a Toronto-based actress and singer, rises to the considerable challenge of the lead role. She does an impressive job of singing 1940s music in her voice with the heart. As Daisy's heart-pounding lover, Luke projects a quietly sexual innocence that is both touching and compelling. And Max's performance is a fine example of the kind of naturalism that is often missing from the movies.

During shooting, Joncas and Vancouver-based director Steven Shainberg, the show to David's pitch-perfect motorcar.

Writer-director Wheeler, who made her feature-film debut with 1989's well-made *Latitude*, based *By Bye Blues* on her mother's own narrative rigidity during the war. At times, the



St. John (left), Kim Basinger as Anna in *Where the Spirit Lives*, tragedy



Scene from *Bye Bye Blues*: a vivid and sensitive romance about a reclusive Alberta woman

two-voiced scenes (so closely wedded to her material, I had to lug in almost two hours), the narrative signs in the middle. But the images are enchanting throughout. With cinematographer Vic Sodroski, Wheeler captures the mood of the private hedgerow. Recalled Wheeler: "We've got the long down and long looks and we really wanted to exploit that light."

Where the *Spirit Lives* is another period piece set in the Prairies. Filmed on a Blood Indian reserve in southwestern Alberta, it is a powerful lament for native children who were taken from their families and placed in church-run residential schools that sometimes resulted in bludgeoned persons. The year is 1937. A government agent, Taggart (Luke Ravel), flies to a remote Rocky Mountain community to inspect and, finally, to remove a group of Indian children who are on a flight plane. Among them is a 13-year-old Bloodid girl, portrayed with unerring credibility by 22-year-old Michelle St. John, a part-Mohawk actress from Toronto.

Taggart takes the girl to a residential institution on an empty plain. There, school authorities give her a new name—Anisia. They also scrub her with lye and lard, force her to speak in her native tongue and beat her when the rounds "terrified" Anisia gradually surrenders to an alien world. She learns to trust a sympathetic teacher from Cope Bunting (Alan Macrae MacDonald). But the school's ruthless principal, an Anglican power (David Newell), spoils her innocence with a stern metaphor as he leads a garden of transplanted wild

flowers. "They are just weeds. When I gather them, I must snip every trace of the old soil off their roots."

The script ingeniously reflects the episode of television, for which it was designed. And the white characters tend to look drolly but after a while, some of that seems to matter. The native characters—played by native actors—are utterly convincing. Once the story catches at the throat, it never lets go. Despite the heavy Santa-Maria's haunting sound track, the movie builds to a powerful catharsis.

It is also beautiful to look at. With cinematographer Steve Stahl, Toronto director Bruce Peterson has created a film truly worthy of the title.

With the *Spirit Lives* come the images implied by its title. Avoiding a common Canadian pitfall, however, the film does not let its image overwhelm its characters. St. John's commanding performance remains as moist, malleable, and delicate as any screen actress'—and, despite the period setting, it is impossible to dismiss the movie as a game of well-honed history after the passing. "The last two Indian residential schools closed in 1984."

Joncas, too, is a movie star. That she can on the TV that she uses, she rises to the role of native rights—in the form of a grimly effective document. Starring Billy Crystal, *Latitude* is a movie that makes nostalgic possible. It is a film of modest means from the 1980 Vancouver's Margaret Langridge, remains in the role of Sandy Wilson. And, although he is the second-best John Goodman makes only a brief, inexplicable appearance as her American cousin, Pritch. An invitation to Butch's wedding (Sandy and a girlfriend's California wedding) his red-Cold Harbor, the girls encounter redneck

surprise, a racial簪子和 their first black man. But the script is weak, and Langridge's considerable talents are wasted in an audience oblivious through American cliché.

Langridge, 18, also stars in *Cold Comfort*, a darkly comic psychological drama based on a stage play by Toronto writer Jan Gazeau. Shad directed by National Film Board documentary-maker Paul Cowan, it draws on court transcripts and testimony to expose systematic predator. "The biggest challenge is documenting the facts," said Cowan, "we're not at changing anything, but in making great stories hopefully help people believe."

In recent years, the 30-plus belatedly domestic films have been a mix of historical drama—*With the Spirit Lives*—and social satire—*Latitude*. *Blueberry Blues* is a Canadian, with director John H. Smith tells a fictional story of a lost child of Thai refugees who are washed ashore at a Newfoundland port. Inspired by two recent accidents on the East Coast, the movie relies on an ensemble of actors as critics. Since Canada's Tsunami community and from the village of Baffin Bay South, where most of the movie was shot, Smith indulges reality with such gritty naturalism that it is hard to believe the film is not a documentary. But after the novelty wears off, the futility of his narrative becomes tedious.

Two other new domestic double-bill offerings—*Foreign Nights* about a girl's relationship with her overprotective Palestinian father. Directed by before Moufawad, a Palestinian born in Israel who moved to Toronto in 1983, it offers some nice insights—but suffers from crude execution. *Blueberry Blues*—by Edna St. Vincent's Toronto director Carole Lucas, is more accomplished. A comedy of errors seen through the eyes of a 15-year-old boy it is about a family of Italian immigrants and their neighbors in 1950s Toronto. With fine performances from Canadian's Italy Rita Cortese and Italian star Giancarlo Giannini, Lucas creates an engaging sense of vignettes. Still, *Blueberry Blues* is slight first, lacking the bite of a strong narrative.

By contrast, *Anna of the Glendale*, Vancouver's second-best film, Sandy Wilson's sequel to 1986's *My Anna*, is a comic masterpiece that makes nostalgic possible. It is powerfully contrasted, it offers a medley of stock characters from the 1980 Vancouver's Margaret Langridge remains in the role of Sandy Wilson. And, although he is the second-best John Goodman makes only a brief, inexplicable appearance as her American cousin, Pritch. An invitation to Butch's wedding (Sandy and a girlfriend's California wedding) his red-Cold Harbor, the girls encounter redneck



Follows pack prostitute





# Sorry, it must have been the gin

BY ALLAN POTHERINGHAM

**T**his is dedicated to the poor Whomping was, some long forgotten, the lonesome chap who was so seven years ago as to write this here sheet and that the Canadian public should be shamed of yet again from another sobering review as to what Dr. Peth did on his vacance holiday Some hope

What the muckrakers follow did bleed well results is that, while improving the game of the world's greatest amateur tennis master, the moral brain transplant on my Pacific island approves the intelligence of the nation. It is a choice to pluck the mands, such as they are, of the denizens of my island that to off the shore of Bill Vaudie, Ship's captain. No Michaels are available once we are there, there is a thin existence on Big Newton, state goesup, sadness out of the sea and a tay-tay at go.

There is made from the small children who are misnamed Cleo and always know when Col Maister did it in the drawing room, the peculiar breed of tennis played by the ladies on the island. The ladies gather on the two courts of two-sets—because at two-set, it is called—but a game that is called Sorry. When they pull a shot, they say Sorry to their partner. When they make a singer of a shot that thunders over their opponents, they say Sorry. You cannot keep track of the score more than they do to stay people trying to say Sorry. It is a sport-Bordertown-Dix, much as according to Miss Maisters it is most prudish. I attempt to restrain them that they do not allow a when accepted or embarrassed to say another word, starting with the same letter, but they continue to my Sure.

After more than ten-oh, they all appear somewhere for gin. Since I have never been invited, I do not know if they say Sorry every time someone spills the vermouth. But I suspect.

There are very affected types on my island. One honky latter goes down to Washington to heat up an session court punative mella on honky supports. Another goes out in the woods, a Viking helmer on his head complete with horns, and shoots deer with a bow and arrow as we can enjoy a barbecue next Banks

seem or so. The Pea was encouraged with partner Earl Glick to head west and arrived on Howe Street. Vancouver's penny-stock met track, where they were presumably referred to, by those who knew and loved them, as Steady and Slack. I once remeeted The Pea during a TV interview, of this and he looked at me like a cocker spaniel that had just been locked under the table. His sense of smugness evidently would have been from

All virtue, we know, is unadorned, and The Pea, man of sturdy Toronto on a red, is now not only a piffcock drunk to Howe Street but a veritable flora—in the sense of local industry, having just purchased the various jewels of The Village on the Edge of the Rain Forest, commonly known as the B.C. Lions, a fine football club that has been so huffy can that one would assume it was under the jurisdiction of Howe Street shysters who make a living by selling to impoverished and now income-poorous in the far beyond that will never see a prospecter.

My people on my island are above such things, but there is something statistically appropriate that Murray Pease, who would have been turned away at the best Toronto tennis clubs years ago because of the lack of a shave on his cheeks, is now the selector of the Canadian Football League and therefore Canada, since Howard Bellard has surrendered what pride we had left in the Monarchs at Hockley, Metal Leaf Gardens.

It ignites the softness of the core of the country, commonly known as Toronto, since the Hogman Arrows are no longer headed by Harry Orient, a hustler from Vancouver who started out at the same low entrance to The Pea, a griller who would sell hot dogs if necessary to pay the rent and went on to Mississauga and California to make a handle and eventually to return to the gold mine that is called The Sky Dome.

It says something. No-one on my island could mention March Lake (which is small). No one talked about the Manitoba migratory bird native police or the Alberta Triple-E plan for Senate reform. No one on my island could have been in Alabama. Sad, but true.

But wisdom always comes on an island, survived as it is by writer and calm Toronto is now so unaccustomed by wealth and self-importance that the audience is scoffing—but the guys who have saved first the Argos and now the CFL are chaps who would never in a thousand years have been accepted by the grizzly-purred doxen at the right Toronto clubs. I mean, I just sit on my island and wonder. It must be the gin.



The guy with the horns has the better track record.

There are excusives to other islands, some at the edge of the frontier, where the elemental batton of life are carried out, far from the Puritan-and-free towns of Toronto, which thinks of itself as the coop of civilization. Out here, people get into the down and dirty, such as the confessions involving the heavy anatomy of the loggers and the loggers, or ratification, bawling down the cumminy hill. They are not dull. That is not Bernal, but there is a nice undercurrent of gentle violence. There is an much empty space that people fight over a single tree. It makes you think.

Here in Beaumaris, nothing surprises. This tar has produced not only Nelson Skelton and Vaudie Zap, but now another Murray Pease, The Nose That Walks Like a Man. Some incarnations ago, when a blushing Bay Street cleaned up its regulations after a

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